The New-York Times.

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THE GREAT REBELLION.

Important News from the National Capital.

Interdiction of Correspondence with the Rebels by Express.

ARREST OF FEMALE SECESSIONISTS.

Particulars of the Arrest of Mayor Berrett.

An Immense Army Concentrated by the Rebels.

Wholesale Impressment in Virginia.

Refugees on the Maryland Side of the Potomac.

Operation of the Army in Western Virginia.

LATEST MOVEMENTS IN MISSOURI.

SPECIAL DISPATCH FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

When Gen. BANKS telegraphed to head-quarters here that there was a mutiny in the Nineteenth, and asked what he should do with the mutineers he was promptly instructed to send them to Baltimore, to be shipped to Tortugas. But it was supposed the men would reconsider the matter, and not put the Government to the trouble of prescribing a sea voyage for the cure of their complaint.

THE QUESTION SETTLED.

Judge WAYNE, of the United States Supreme Court, has decided in a made case that Government has a right to exact service from troops for the full term of their enlistment by the State. This judicially settles the question raised by the two-year regiments from the State of New-York.

IMPORTANT ARRESTS.

Throughout yesterday, the city was in a state of great excitement, growing out of the reported arrests of Mayor BERRETT and other persons in high position in Washington society. The facts were generally known, and to them were added many absurd rumors, which, however, were corrected during the course of the day. It was deemed prudent to suppress the telegraphic announcement of the arrest, yesterday, but to-day the embargo has been removed. Mayor BERRETT was arested at 4 o'clock yesterday morning at his house, by a portion of the City Guard, acting under authority of the Provost Marshal. He is charged with treason. He was quietly conveyed to the cars. He had a few moments' conversation with his brother, previous to the departure of the train, at 6 o'clock. The destination of Mayor BERRETT was understood to be Fort Lafayette, New-York.

On Friday, Capt. ROBERT TANSILL, and Lieut. THOMAS S. WILSON, of the United States Marine Corps, tendered their resignations. The resignations were not accepted, but their names were at once stricken from the roll. During the night both were arrested and forwarded to Fort Lafayette.

During yesterday Mrs. PHILLIPS, wife of PHILIP PHILLIPS, a well-known counsellor of this city was arrested at her residence on a charge of holding treasonable communication with the rebels. It is said that when arrested Mrs. PHILLIPS attempted to swallow a portion of a letter she was writing to a rebel. Mrs. PHILLIPS prepared to illuminate her house in commemoration of the rebel victory at Bull Run, and was only dissuaded from doing so by her more prudent rebel friends.

Females arrested by the Government are permitted to remain at their residences, a guard being placed at the doors to prevent escapes or communication with friends. After Mrs. PHILLIPS was thus honored, she called out of the window to a friend: "Ain't you proud of your country? See here, I am a prisoner." The friend was too cautious to notice Mrs. PHILLIPS' sudden appreciation of the value of freedom.

Mrs. GREENHOW, also an old resident of the city, was arrested on Friday, and so quietly was it effected, that no one was aware of the fact until yesterday. During Friday various persons called at her residence and were taken in custody and held until evidence was shown that they were loyal. Against two of their number, however, strong proofs were afforded of their complicity with the rebellion, and they are still in custody.

On Friday, WM. L. MCDERMOTT, Superintendent of Congress Hall Prison, was arrested on a charge of treason, but was released yesterday afternoon. He was again arrested on the same charge to-day, by order of the War Department.

Dr. W. H. MANNING, a citizen, was also arrested to-day while publicly uttering treasonable sentiments. He refused to take the oath of allegiance.

The arrests of female rebels who have hitherto uttered their sentiments with impunity has caused many who were violent in their utterances to moderate their tone.

I understand that orders were sent from here to cause the arrest of Mrs. GWIN, who is now at West Point and that her arrest was probably effected yesterday. It is said that she was known to have in her possession drawings of the fortifications on the Virginia side of the Potomac, traced from the original maps on file at the head-quarters of the Army.

ARREST OF FEMALE SECESSIONISTS.

The arrest of women in the city has produced consternation among the feminine Secessionists. After the announcement of the arrests many were in expectation of being taken into custody.

REVIEWING THE REGULARS.

Gen. MCCLELLAN this morning reviewed the regulars now quartered in this city, composing the three branches of the service, made up of companies of the Second, Third and Eighth Infantry, the First and Second Cavalry, GRIFFIN'S West Point Battery, and the Sturgis Rifles. Although the number was not large, the review was the most interesting of any I have witnessed.

REFUGEES FROM VIRGINIA.

An officer who came from BANKS' column, yesterday, tells me that the Maryland side is filled with refugees from Loudon County, Va. who are keeping out of the way of the rebels now engaged in impressing the men and plundering the country. In many instances the refugees have driven off their stock to save it from the marauders, and offered it at half-price to the Commissaries of our forces. Horses that are thus brought away to prevent their being stolen are being sold for one quarter their value. My informant says that from reliable representations the county must have been stripped of three-quarters of its movable property.

GONE OVER TO THE REBELS.

I am credibly informed that First Lieut. MANNING M. KIMMELL, of the Second Cavalry, who was at Bull Run with a part of his regiment, has resigned his commission and accepted a Captaincy in the rebel cavalry in Missouri. He had the new commission before the battle. Two other officers in the same regiment are suspected, and it is believed that they also have commissions from the rebels, which they are debating whether to accept or not.

GONE DOWN THE RIVER.

The *Tigress* left the Navy-yard to-day for below, with another armed propeller.

CONCENTRATION OF REBEL TROOPS.

Authentic intelligence received from Manassas states that immediately after the battle of Bull Run, the Rebel authorities made extraordinary exertions to bring forward troops, and that the result has been the transportation of large forces from Tennessee to Virginia, which had been held at home for defensive operations on the Mississippi. The Cotton States had also forwarded large numbers—all that could be spared from home—and BEAUREGARD has now a larger force than at any previous time. However great the necessity for him to commence an onward movement to prevent his Army from going into dissolution, yet no fears are expressed that he will venture an attack upon our lines.

THE MUTINEERS.

Of the forty-four men of the New-York Seventeenth under arrest in the guard-house, charged with mutiny, thirty-six were to-day transferred to the Navy-yard, and subsequently an order came from Gen. MCCLELLAN for the discharge of about twenty, who were to retnrn to their regiment. Those remaining in the guard-house are held for trifling offences.

TOOK THE OATH.

The Clerks of the War Department, yesterday, took the newly prescribed oath of allegiance.

THE POSITION OF GEN. ROSECRANS.

Intelligence from Northwestern Virginia, states that Gen. ROSECRANS felt secure in his present position; that so far from the rebels under LEE advancing upon him, they were entrenching themselves at a point from fifteen to twenty miles distant. The rebel force was variously estimated at from ten to twenty thousand.

THE ARREST OF LIEUT.-COL. STEPHAN.

The arrest of Lieut.-Col. STEPHAN, of the New-York Thirteenth, it is believed was made under a misapprehension. The only discharges he signed were of certain men who had enlisted for three months into the Government service, to fill vacancies that existed after the members had been sworn into the service of the State for two years. He will probably be released in a day or two.

FIRING UPON EACH OTHER.

Our pickets are constantly coming in contact, and under belief of their being of the enemy they fire upon one another. On Friday night one of KERRIGAN'S regiment was shot dead by another of our pickets. Others have been wounded.

REBEL CAVALRY SEEN.

A body of fifteen of the rebel cavalry were seen by our pickets yesterday, a short distance beyond Ball's Cross-roads.

A SUCCESSFUL EXPEDITION.

Last night a propeller left the Navy-yard, and proceeded down the river. Her purpose was to seize all the small craft, row and sail-boats, for several miles below the city. This was successfully accomplished, and the expedition returned this morning.

GUARDING THE PRISONERS.

At 9 o'clock to-night, the Sturgis Rifles, Capt. JAMES HALE, proceeded to the Navy-yard. They go to guard the mutineers now confined at the Navy-yard, who are to be transported to Fortress Monroe, *en route* to the Dry Tortugas.

VISITING THE SOLDIERS.

President LINCOLN, accompanied by Secretaries SEWARD and WELLES, to-day, attended Divine service, at the camp of the New-Hampshire Second, attached to Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade. After the service, the President reviewed Gen. HOOKER'S Brigade, and on his return to the city, the President also reviewed Col. BAKER'S California Regiment.

GEN. MANSFIELD.

Gen. MANSFIELD goes to Middletown, to-morrow morning, on a leave of absence of a few days. He will be welcomed back by the thousands who have experienced his kindness and courtesy for the past four months, and who appreciate the zeal and faithfulness with which he has guarded the safety of the city.

CAPT. DRAKE DE KAY.

Capt. DRAKE DE KAY also leaves with Gen. MANSFIELD on a short leave of absence, during which he will visit Newport.

JUSTICE DONE.

Gen. MCCLELLAN has done the Seventy-ninth and Second Fire Zouaves the justice to attach both regiments to the brigade of Gen. RUFUS KING. The new commander is highly acceptable to the regiments.

BULL RUN ABROAD.

The foreign mails by the last steamer were received to-day at the State Department. The advices from our Ministers are written under the pressure of the Bull Run disaster. The European Governments appreciate the disaster at its full extent, but there is a disposition on the continent to give the Northern troops more credit for bearing and endurance, than our own papers have claimed; the fact that the rebels chose their own ground, and fought in front of heavy works, being considered by military men as giving them so great an advantage as to make it a matter of wonder that raw recruits could have been induced to assault them under such disadvantages. Our Ministers do not disguise the fact that the Government has suffered severely in the estimation of Europeans, by the disaster, but they are confident that no movement to recognize the rebels as a nation will be made so long as the Government maintains its forces on the soil of the rebel States, and retains possession of Washington. The feeling on the continent was general that the North would be aroused by the disaster to its Army, and that the defeat closed the door to any arrangement with the rebels. The British Government officials appear to be impressed with the belief that the battle and defeat would only prolong the contest, without deciding anything.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Recently a gentleman wrote to the Navy Department, inquiring whether a bounty would be given for the capture of privateers. It is understood that other parties would, for a similar consideration, engage in the same business, but the Department has no such power. Under the present law, one-half the value of all prizes goes to the Government and the remainder to the captors. From what has transpired it is highly probable that the Government would relinquish its share to those who would successfully engage in such speculations, and while granting commissions for these purposes, afford whatever aid it could in the matter of armament.

Minister PIKE, in his dispatch from the Hague, referring to the Bull Run affair, says in his judgment this reverse will not especially prejudice our cause or lead to an adverse action in Europe. A public sentiment has gradually been developed on this side of the water in regard to our affairs, which is inclinep to wait a fair trial of the strength of the Government without prejudicing its ability to overcome its misfortune. "If," he remarks in conclusion, "it shall be shown to the country that simply huddling masses of men together does not make an Army, and shall develope some kind of deference for the judgment and wisdom of experienced men, and for those who have charge of affairs, then the disaster may prove to be a wholesome experience and not an unmitigated calamity."

The following order has just been published by the Postmaster-General:

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Aug. 14, 1861.

The President of the United States directs that his proclamation of the 16th inst., interdicting commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, shall be applied to correspondence with those States, and has devolved upon this Department the enforcement of so much of its interdict as relates to such correspondence. The officers and agents of this Department will, therefore, without further instructions, lose no time in putting an end to written intercourse with those States, by causing the arrest of any express agent, or other person, who shall, after the promulgation of this order, receive letters or papers to be carried to or from those States, and will seize all such letters and forward them to this Department. (Signed)

M. BLAIR, Postmaster-General.

The Adams Express Company having applied to the proper authorities for the construction to be placed on the clause in the President's Proclamation relating to the interdiction of commercial intercourse with the so-called Confederate States, and learning that it was intended to include letters, immediately issued orders to all their officers to cease receiving letters without waiting for the expiration of the limit of time named in that document. It is not known what action, if any, has been taken by the Letter Express Companies on this subject.

The President, with the Secretary of State, attended Gen. MCCLELLAN'S reviews of several of the brigades on the south side of the Potomac yesterday. The perfection of the discipline of the troops surpassed anything that has been seen in the military line in this country since the war of 1812. The volunteers have already become soldiers. Gen. MCCLELLAN delares his perfect satisfaction with this Army, and this Army, the greatest ever seen on this continent, is equally satisfied with him.

The arrest of Mayor BERRETT and his removal hence produced some sensation but no surprise; that military measure having previously been expected. It was not for the reason merely that he refused to take the oath of loyalty as an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Police authorized by Congress. There were other grounds good and sufficient to the Government for the proceeding. A guard has been temporarily placed over his house, where his family still remain. The city has been filled with rumors of the arrest of other prominent residents, including gentlemen connected with the War Department, but the result of a calm and patient inquiry shows a wonderful facility for sensation inventions, and an unhesitating readiness to believe them.

Of the several women taken under surveillance recently is Mrs. GREENHOW, well known in fashionable circles. She, as well as others just arrested, are accused of giving aid and comfort to the Confederates.

The Provost Marshal's docket of such cases is not as yet filled.

The oath of allegiance or loyalty was yesterday administered to the employes of the War Department. The taking of it, however, does not secure any of the Government clerks against removal.

Col. J. R. FREES, editor of the *New-York State Gazette*, has been appointed by the President Assistant Quartermaster-General, in the three years' volunteer service.

The Fourth Regiment of the Sickles Brigade, the Second Regiment of Fire Zouaves, is ordered to Washington under the command of Major MORIARTY, who is to report to that commanding General. It appears that a recent communication to Col. FAIRMAN was not authorized by the Secretary of War, nor signed by him.

Capt. ROBERT TANSILL and Lieut. THOS. S. WILSON of the Marine Corps, and HENRY B. CLAIBORNE and HILLARY CENAS, both Midshipmen, have been sent to Fort Hamilton. They had tendered to the Secretary of the Navy their resignations, which were rejected. Their names have been stricken from the roll.

LAUNCHING OF A NEW GUN-BOAT.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The steam sloop-of-war *Tuscarora* was launched yesterday evening at the Navy-yard, in the presence of an immense throng. She was christened by the daughter of Capt. LARDNER. Her engines are progressing rapidly at MERRICK & SONS' Foundry.

THE WAR IN MISSOURI.

CONTRADICTORY REPORTS OF REBEL MOVEMENTS.

ROLLA, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 24.

Lieut.-Col. ALBERT, of the Third Missouri Regiment, and eight or ten other officers, who have been prisoners in the hands of the rebels at Springfield, arrived here this morning. They were released on parole, subject to such arrangement as may have been entered into between the Confederates and the United States. A great many contradictory reports as to the present and future movements of the rebels are in circulation, but the real purpose of the enemy can only be conjectured. They seem now to be more anxious to obtain subsistence than to make offensive movements for that purpose.

ST. LOUIS, Sunday, Aug. 25.

Mr. CALDWELL, who was indicted for treason by th Grand Jury last term of the United States Circuit Court, was taken prisoner Tuesday laist in Lewis County, by Col. WOODYARD'S Home Guards, while at the head of 100 armed men. He was turned over by the military authorities into the hands of the United States Marshal Saturday, and lodged in jail.

SPRINGFIELD, Mo., Saturday, Aug. 24.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* furnishes the following:

"Gen. RAINS issued an order, soon after his arrival, to seize all the medicine and hospital stores in the National hospital here, thus depriving about 400 of our wounded troops of medical treatment. A part of the medicine was subsequently restored by order of Gen. PRICE.

With a few exceptions our sick and wounded are doing well, and will return to their homes in a few days. All our wounded could not be brought off the field in consequence of a scarcity of wagons, but they were treated where they lay. Many of the wounded were stripped of all their clothes by the enemy, and sent to the town naked, and every man lying on the field had his pocket picked.

JEFFERSON CITY, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The following proclamation has been issued:

Whereas, The power of the civil authority is insufficient to protect the life and property of the citizens of the State, I, HAMILTON R. GAMBLE, Governor of Missouri, do hereby call into the active service of the State, forty-two thousand men of the militia of the State, assigning six thousand as the quota to each military district, which is the same as a Congressional District. The force thus called into service will be as far as possible a volunteer force, and will consist of ten thousand cavalry and thirty-two thousand infantry. If the number of volunteers should exceed this requisition the excess will be held as a reserve corps. If there should be a deficiency it may become necessary to resort to a draft. The Adjutant-General will issue to the Division Inspectors of the several military districts the orders necessary to carry into effect this requisition. The force called out will be for six months, unless peace in the State shall be sooner restored. Arms will be furnished as rapidly as they can be had.

Given under my hand and seal of the State, at Jefferson City, this 24th day of August, in the year 1861.

(Signed,) H. R. GAMBLE.

By the Governor.

M. OLIVER, Secretary of State.

EFFECT OF THE SPRINGFIELD BATTLE.

THE STAMPEDE FROM SPRINGFIELD AND THE SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

ROLLA, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

The present stampede from Southwest Missouri no doubt exceeds anything of the kind in modern times. No one who has not been an eye witness, can form any correct idea of it. As the train came on I fell in with it at Lebanon, the place of my residence, and continued with it to this place. I learn from those who came with it from Springfield, that on the Army returning after the battle on the evening of the 10th inst., it was determined to retreat towards Rolla, in order to save the baggage train, which is said to be worth one and a half millions. Accordingly orders were given to that effect, and the march was commenced at about 3 o'clock, A. M., the large baggage train moving off in advance, while the main Army was kept in the rear for defence. By daylight the whole Army, Home Guards, citizens, families, &c., had left the place, leaving the heretofore populous little city of Springfield almost without inhabitants. The march was continued during the entire day, making about twenty-five miles. And when night came on, and not being able to reach a suitable place for encampment, a halt was made on the roadside till next morning. The next day the march was continued five miles to the Meango, when the Army encamped and remained till the next day. Here, I understand, refreshments were taken in the way of a meal for the first time after the battle on Saturday, making some three days or nearly so. The next day (Tuesday) the line of march was taken up, and the train arriving at Lebanon about noon, halted two or three hours, when the writer had the pleasure and honor of having Gens. SWEENEY and SIEGEL, and others, as guests during their stay. In the evening the train moved forward, coming some seven miles and encamping for the night. In passing the residence of Judge HOOKER, near Lebanon, a couple of kegs of powder were found concealed in some oats. The Judge was taken into custody and brought on and kept till next morning, when he was released, as I have been informed, on the ground that he is a good Union man, and, of course had no hand in concealing the powder in his barn. This will be news to his neighbors.

The Army and the train was quite an imposing spectacle, consisting of several hundred wagons, about 5,000 troops, 2,500 Home Guards, many citizens, together with a large number of families, in wagons, buggies, stage coaches, &c., running the entire number up to near 10,000. But few, if any, such spectacles have been witnessed. The crowd was composed of persons of all ages and conditions of life. There was the judge, the attorney, the merchant, the doctor, the minister, the farmer, the mechanic, and those of every other occupation and calling—all having left their homes, with most of their interests behind, to fall into the hands of men who have shown themselves to be capable of almost anything that human depravity might prompt. To one not interested in the affair it was evidently an affecting scene. Men having to flee from their homes and families, leaving their wives and little ones behind, probably to be stripped of all they have, and turned out of house and home, and have to suffer or go begging for a morsel of bread—men who are good and loyal citizens, who have labored with might and main to prevent the very evils that are now heavily pressing upon us all, and who are chargeable with no offence whatever, but simply because they refuse to unite and join in a causeless rebellion against the Government. But so it is. Hundreds and thousands of us found it inexpedient to leave home for a time, in consequence of the inability of the National forces to drive back the rebels and invaders. Some have their families in wagons, carrying what little of their effects they could, and driving their stock, horses, cattle, and sheep. Others, unable to bring their families, have left them to the mercy of the rebels. Some have a little money in their pockets; but many, and perhaps most, have not a red cent. Some have a change of raiment, others have none. Most of the horses are unshod and tender-footed, having traveled far over bad roads. This vast crowd of men, women, and children, together with their horses and mules, must eat and live, and some must bear the burden, and many having no money, those among whom they stay must do it.

It is truly a sad and deplorable state of affairs, and what renders it worse to be submitted to, is the belief that had Gen. LYON been reinforced with but four or five regiments, the invaders would have been defeated and utterly routed, and instead of Union men having to flee for safety from some eighteen or twenty counties, while their entire interests must fall into rebel hands, their crops destroyed and stock driven off, they themselves would have fled the State and left us to the enjoyment of our families and hard earnings, and from present appearances, this deplorable, this ruinous state of affairs must continue for several weeks to come, during which time the people of the entire southwest counties must inevitably be ruined in property, while many of them will be compelled to take the odious oath imposed by the rebels, while hundreds, if not thousands of good citizens will flee the State to return no more. These things being so, (and it is but a faint picture of the reality,) not one moment should be lost in making the necessary preparations to return with an adequate force, drive out the invaders and restore order and peace. Would to Heaven the eyes of the Government and the entire people could see at one view the stampede, extending from the Arkansas and Indian Territory lines to the Osage River, thence east to the waters of White and Meramec Rivers, together with the unhappy condition of this entire Territory, including one-fourth of the State. The announcement of the return of the Federal Army to the Southwest will be hailed as glad tidings of good news. Let the time be hastened with all possible speed.

A WANDERER.

INTERESTING FROM BIRD'S POINT.

ACCOUNT OF COL. DOUGHERTY'S ATTACK ON THE REBELS AT CHARLESTON.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

CAMP LYON, Aug. 20, 1861,
Tuesday, 10 o'clock, A. M.

The rear guard of the victorious Twenty-second Illinois have just returned to camp, under command of Capt. ABBOTT. We now foot up our entire loss: Killed, Capt. WILLIAM SHARP, Company A; wounded, Lieut.-Col. RONSOM, slightly, in the shoulder; Capt. JOHNSON, slightly, in the leg; Private SCHUMACHER, severely, in the arm, and five others of Company A, slightly wounded. The stroke was a bold and decisive one.

Information having been received on Monday morning that the enemy were assembled in considerable force at Charleston, Capt. ABBOTT and a portion of his command were sent out in the fore part of the day for the purpose of reconnoissance, and also to prevent the enemy from burning the trestle-work on the railroad near Charleston. He encamped within one mile and a half of the town, and passed the day in observation and occasionally chasing the enemy's cavalry, who were scouting about the country in squads. They succeeded in informing themselves as to his strength, and returned to their camp, evidently contemplating an easy time in bagging him when night should come. About 9 o'clock at night the train arrived with six companies, about 300 men, under command of Col. DOUGHERTY. He was informed by Capt. ABBOTT that the enemy's strength at Charleston was 1,000, and also that he had received reliable information that they would make an attack upon him that night.

"We are going to take Charleston to-night," replied Col. DOUGHERTY. "You stay here, and engage the enemy until we come back—we shall not be gone long. Battalion, right face, forward, march!" And on we went, Company E ahead, Company A next, and so on. "Double quick" was given, and the two front companies only responded. Arriving at the suburbs of the town, we ascertained for the first time that the four rear companies were detached. A few minutes delay, and we were ordered forward without them. The pickets fired upon us, and we followed them in. We dispersed the cavalry, capturing twenty-one horses, and rushed on, the bullets whistling round our heads like hail, but we shooting down and dispersing the enemy. We charged furiously on, carrying everything before us. Col. DOUGHERTY, Capt. MCADAMS, and Capt. JOHNSON, as leaders, Companies A and E, 125 men, alone engaged the whole force. At the Court-house, the enemy made a stand. Here Lieut.-Col. RONSOM, of the Eleventh Illinois, who had volunteered to accompany the expedition, inquired of Col. DOUGHERTY what should be done next. "Take that Court-house or bust," was the emphatic answer—and we did take it.

The volleys from the windows passed over our heads, or fell at our feet. Those that did not escape from the windows were killed or taken prisoners, and when we emerged again from the house the enemy were to be seen fleeing in the dim distance. We leisurely retraced our steps. At the railroad track we met the detached portion of our regiment, under Lieut.-Col. HART. They had passed straight forward without turning off, and were just returning to our assistance. They had fallen in with the flying enemy, and killed sixteen of them. All returned to Capt. ABBOTT'S encampment with twenty-one horses and eighteen prisoners, having been less than two hours absent. Here Capt. JACKSON was ordered to remain with his command, and the rest of us seated ourselves upon the cars, and moved proudly back to Bird's Point, which we reached in good time, and without accident. We killed about sixty or seventy of the enemy, and probably wounded twice that number. There were some fearful contests—some hand-to-hand fighting. The enemy were impaled upon the bayonet—pulled from their horses, knocked over with the butt of the gun or of the pistol, and so bold and impetuous was every movement that the enemy fled in confusion.

Several guns, revolvers and bowie knives were taken. About two hours after we left our cavalry entered the town, but no enemy was to be seen. They however succeeded, before morning in capturing a camp of cavalry above town, and brought into camp forty horses and thirty-three prisoners.

Gen. PILLOW is now in our neighborhood, and a lieutenant among the captured says he will call on us with twenty thousand men in a few days! Another of our prisoners says that he made a speech to them yesterday, and promised them that they should take breakfast in Cairo this morning! The prisoners look bad. About one-third of them appear intelligent—the balance have about half sense, and have certainly been induced to take up arms against their Government by the misrepresentations of the designing.

JAPHET.

ANOTHER SOUTHERN AGENT ARRESTED.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Aug. 25.

SAMUEL EAKIN was arrested as a Southern agent yesterday. He is connected with Mr. SLOAT, now at Richmond, in altering arms for the rebels, His papers seized show his participation with the rebels. A coil of wire for a field telegraph was found among his baggage, and over $1,000 in gold.

SEIZURE OF SECESSION PAPERS.

BANGOR, ME., Sunday, Aug. 25.

The extra Bangor *Democrat*, a secession paper, was deposited in the Post-office on Friday night. The Postmaster has notified the Department, and retains the papers until he receives orders. The *Democrat* was suppressed by the people a week or two since, and the office destroyed.

THE REBEL ALLIES IN CONNECTICUT.

BRIDGEPORT, Sunday, Aug. 25.

In cleaning out the *Farmer and Advertiser* office last night, a United States mail-bag was found filled with papers addressed to leading Secessionists in Alabama, Georgia, and other Southern States, also some two hundred wooden billies, turned and furnished with strings for the wrists. These clubs were made from shovelhandles, and were probably furnished by a secession shovel-manufacturer in Bridgeport. Some curious letters were also discovered, exposing the treason of politicians in Hartford and elsewhere. One of the editors of the *Farmer* has gone to New-Haven, threatening to issue his paper from the *Register* office to-morrow.

MILITARY AND NAVAL MOVEMENTS.

Recruiting for the Army here is still exceedingly dull. There were about eighteen men enlisted for all the old regular regiments last week at the offices in this neighborhood, and two or three detachments arrived from Buffalo and Rochester. The new Twelfth Regiment has from 150 to 175 soldiers, all told, at its head-quarters in Fort Hamilton. The difficulty of augmenting their number was found to be so great, that an additional office had to be opened for recruiting in this City on Thursday last. Indeed, it is said that the Broadway establishment did not get four men during the past six days.

The Fourteenth Regiment still keeps ahead of all the new ones. In accordance with instructions from the War Department, it has commenced a more vigorous recruiting business than any of its competitors. In Boston, New-Haven, Hartford, Burlington, Vt., Troy, Syracuse, Lockport and Elmira, officers have rented buildings or rooms for recruiting purposes, and continue to forward men to the head-quarters of the regiment at Fort Trumbull, Conn.

The new regiment of Cavalry—the only one to be raised, in addition to the two now existing—has over 400 men encamped at Linden Grove, near Pittsburgh, Penn. It is expected to be ready to take the field in September.

The Navy is still adding to its number of sailors with great success. There are now nearly 3,000 blue-jackets, well trained for sea service, ready at a moment's call, and of these fully 2,000 are able seamen. In addition to the recruiting offices opened in Boston, Cincinnati, Portsmouth, Erie, New-Bedford, and Buffalo, one at Nantucket is rendering great service to the Government, in catering for trained crews New-Bedford is doing admirably. The office there is in charge of Commander JOHN T. GLASSON, with whom are Lieut. FLAGG and Surgeon EDWARDS. Its value may be estimated from the fact that, since the day of its opening—the 4th of May last—it has furnished over 1,000 real sailors. The temporary depression in the whaling business causes applicants to be as numerous as could be desired.

The new steam gun-boat *Tuscarora* was formally launched, according to announcement, at Philadelphia, on Saturday. She is 210 feet long, [illegible] burden, and will carry six guns—four 32-pounders, and two tremendous 11-inch pieces. She is braced diagonally with iron, three and a half inches wide by a half-inch in thickness. The bottom planking is of white oak. She will have two horizontal engines, which are building for her.

SOUTHERN ITEMS VIA LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Sunday, Aug. 25.

The Memphis *Appeal*, of the 24th, reports having a private telegram, from Paducah, stating that a meeting of citizens, on the 22d, passed resolutions requesting Gov. MAGOFFIN to properly protect the citizens of that section of the State against such occurrences as the late arrest of her Kentuckians in Ballard County, by armed ruffians from Cairo, and the subsequent capture of the steamer *Terry* by the Federal gun-boat *Conestoga*, announcing that if Gov. MAGOFFIN does not give that protection, they will call on Tennessee and the Confederate States.

The same paper also states that Gov. MAGOFFIN telegraphically proffered the aid required, instructing J. M. JOHNSON, Senator from Paducah, to visit Cairo and demand of Gen. PRENTISS by what authority the arrest and capture was made, and report.

The *Appeal* trusts Gov. MAGOFFIN will issue a similar proclamation to CLAIB. JACKSON.

A Board, consisting of the Aldermen of Memphis, has been appointed a Committee to confer with Gen. POLK on the subject of impressment.

The *Avalanche* says the deck hands of the steamboat —— having refused to work upon Confederate steamers, the Commanding General has ordered all such to be taken. The deck hands had concealed themselves.

In some cases farmers have been taken on this order, and last evening JAMES PLUNKETT, a deck hand, was arrested, and attempting to escape was seriously wounded by a shot.

The *Avalanche* condemns the state of things which forms the basis of the Mayor and Aldermen's action.

PRIVATEERSMEN IN FORT LAFAYETTE.

The transport steamer *City of New-York* arrived, yesterday morning, from Washington City, touching at Hampton Roads, where she took on board the following prisoners, who were landed at Fort Lafayette. They were received from the United States Flag-ship *Minnesota*, Commander STRINGHAM, and are those taken from prizes captured by the privateers *Dixie* and *York*: J. H. Marshall, prize master of the *Dixie*; G. Gladdin, assistant do.; John Donnelly, J. P. M. Calvo and Pat. McCarty, seamen. Of the privateer *York*, there are three seamen, named [illegible] Wilson, J. Williams and John Riley.

THE SUMTER'S OFFICERS.

The following is a list of the officers of the privateer steamer *Sumter*

Commander—C. H. Semmes, of Maryland.
First Lieutenant—— Kell, of Georgia.
Second Lieutenant—W. N. Chapman, of Alabama.
Third Lieutenant—— Evans, of South Carolina.
Boatswain—— Stribling, of South Carolina.
Purser—— Myers, of Mississippi.
Surgeon—Dr. Gale, of Virginia.
Lieutenant of Marines—B. Armstrong, of Georgia.
Midshipmen—— Hicks of Louisiana, J. D. Wilson of Florida, —— Howell of Mississippi, —— Smith of Louisiana.
Engineers—Freeman of New-Orleans, Robinson of New-York, McCaskie of Pennsylvania, Brooks of Connecticut.

Total officers and crew, 150 men.

SKIRMISHING IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Press.

BEVERLY, Western Virginia, Tuesday, Aug. 20.

Just before *tattoo* last night the Sixth received orders to prepare three days' rations immediately and make ready for a long march. By 10 o'clock they were in line, with harness on and blankets, but without knapsacks. Soon after they moved off in the direction of Huttonville, cheering lustily as they quick-marched through the rain.

LEE is said to be retreating from his position at Hunterville. If so, he should be falling back on the Kanawha to meet COX. Rumor assigns him an Army of 40,000, but it is more likely to be much less. He may be advancing on REYNOLDS at Huttonville for aught I know. I am only repeating the rumors in circulation when the regiment left and since.

Last Saturday afternoon a party of 100—some belonging to the Second Virginia Regiment, under Capt. CLARKE, Company K—started for a nameless district about ten miles past Shaffer Mountain, to protect the Union people, in distress from thieving rebels, and not without a hope of skirmishing with some of the vagabond Secesh who roam the woods bounding that region.

About 6 o'clock, Sunday afternoon, when near Lady's Fork and within six miles of their destination, a party of twelve who were scouting a few rods ahead of the Company and ascending a bridal-path of the the mountain, were fired upon by fifteen or twenty rebels securely hid behind impenetrable laurel-bushes that grow on each side of the road. A Corporal belonging to the Virginia Regiment fell dead at the first fire, and JOHN THOMAS, the Indiana scout, leading the party was mortally wounded by a rifle shot through the bowels while in the act of reloading his piece. He lived only an hour afterward, and spent most of that time in repeatedly declaring how much satisfaction it would give him to have had another shot at the rebels. The corporal was buried on the mountain. Two others of our party were wounded—a young Virginian receiving a rifle ball in the side (he is in the hospital and will recover,) and CHAS. [illegible], of Company K, losing two fingers of the left hand. As soon as fired upon our men returned the salute through the bushes, and deployed as skirmishers, but all efforts to capture or kill the rebels were futile, the impenetrable laurel securely covering them alike in assault and retreat.

The wounded were at once carried to the nearest house, three miles distant, and there the scout died and was buried.

As no attack was expected before reaching their destination, only one day's provisions had been taken with them, and these were now exhausted. Cheat River must be recrossed, and the mountain streams were so swelling it that in another day it would be impassable; therefore Capt. CLARKE deemed it best to return to this camp. The party arrived back in time to see their comrades start out, and hear them yell in expectation of a fight. The rain never ceased falling throughout their tramp, and every one of them was wet to the skin from the time they left here on Saturday till they pulled on a dry shirt last night. Several arrests of importance were made, though none were captured in arms.

At this point, as elsewhere, the weather is profusely wet, and the appearance and discomfort of the camp are consequently more than usually disgusting.

CORPORAL.

THE REBELS AT CUMBERLAND GAP.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

NEAR CUMBERLAND GAP,
Knox County, Ky., Aug. [illegible]

Since my last letter to you, there has been very little change in the popular feeling, or in dispositions and movements of rebel troops along the line.

The camp at the Gap is being continually re-enforced by newly-raised and half-armed companies. They have about two full regiments at the Gap, and about six hundred at Big Creek Gap, with scattered companies along the railroad, and a good number at Knoxville, under Brig.-Gen. ZOLLICOFFER.

After calculating closely, from all information that can be obtained, the number of troops in all of East Tennessee, including those at Cumberland Gap, Big Creek, along the railroad, &c., there cannot be more than from six to seven thousand men. The number of troops at Knoxville cannot be easily found out. There is a great deal of uneasiness felt by the Union men of East Tennessee, on account of not receiving arms from Government ere this, and they still come into Kentucky to meet them or obtain arms in some other way. Gen. ZOLLICOFFER has issued his proclamation denouncing their acts as treason, &c., because they refuse to accept the ordinance and wish to remain loyal to their Government. But they are holding up as well as could be expected under the circumstances. It is the intention of the people on this side of the mountains to stand firm and fight to the last. They have threatened us on this side with an attack, but I don't believe the officers have any such intentions, though they would like to have the war transferred to Kentucky soil. From the best information I can get, it seems the rebels at the "Gap" have only two small cannon.

Hon. T. A. R. NELSON, after having been released at Richmond on parole, has returned home.

Yours, &c., CUMBERLAND.

[Further Rebellion News on Third and Eighth Pages.]

FROM VALPARAISO.

A Curious Case in the Courts—The Coming Presidential Election—Collision at Sea—Money and Commercial Affairs.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

VALPARAISO, Wednesday, July 17, 1861.

A curious case has arisen in the Courts at Santiago. The Secretary of the Russian Legation had occasion to go into one of the Courts, corresponding with our Common Pleas. He carried a cane, and on entering placed it beside the door, in the corner. Now it appears that it is not allowed to carry even a cane into a court-room. So, soon after the Secretary took his seat the Judge called the doorkeeper to take that cane out the door. It was done. Shortly afterwards the Secretary crossed one leg over the other. This, too, is not allowed in the Court-room. The Judge called the doorkeeper to straighten out that man's legs. The doorkeeper appears to have misunderstood the order. At all events, he came with a pair of fetters, which he was going to put on the innocently offending Secretary, who thereupon rose and withdrew. Accusation has now been made before the Supreme Court against the Judge, and at the present moment the case is under examination. The Attorney-General, M. CAMILO VIAL, asks the Court to remove the Judge from office, and also to put him in prison. The name of the Judge is RAMIREZ. The Secretary is noted for his eccentricity of dress. However, it is said his behavior was not meant to be rude or discourteous.

On the 25th inst. the electors are to make choice of President. Some whispers prevail that PEREZ' name will somehow be thrown out. It's a case of don't know. The members of the Liberal Party have held a meeting at Santiago, in which they resolved to cast all their influence in favor of the nomination of PEREZ, now resisted by those very party partisans of the Government who made it at first."

From Falkland Islands we learn that the British ship *Santiago*, having come into collision with an American ship, name unknown, both going the same way, to the eastward and in daytime, had gone into the Islands to make repairs and stop leaks. The ship is of iron. Could not succeed in stopping the leak. Having put in a new and extra pump, the Captain sailed again for England.

H. C. CALDWELL, of Newburyport, Mass., has gone south to Chiloé, to establish a steam saw-mill, in the heart of magnificent timber lands.

R. MCFARLANE, P. ROBERTSON and F. W. SCHWAGER, all foreigners, have recently died here. They were all advanced in life.

The Valparaiso Bank is to hold a half-yearly meeting to-morrow evening. It is supposed a good dividend will be declared.

Money is extremely scarce. All complain. No recent failures of moment. Some hope the worst of the crisis may be over now.

BARTHOLEMEW BROWN, of the house of F. HUTH & Co., has returned to this port with his family.

From Buenos Ayres the news causes apprehension. It is feared new conflicts will yet arise between that State and the provinces, with which it was hoped last year the Confederation had been consolidated.

Buenos Ayreans residing here express great anxiety about the prospect of public affairs in that country.

On the 4th of July the Consul of the United States received his friends in the Consulate. The day we celebrate was toasted, and the Star Spangled Banner sung.

The British and Chilian ships in the harbor were decked out with flags. Capt. WATSON, of the American storeship *Fredonia*, called the attention of the British Commander of the *Topaz* to the day, adding that as there was no armed vessel here, any honor shown to the Anniversary would be highly appreciated. So, at noon, the Englishman fired a National salute of 21 guns in honor of the day.

We have had the coldest weather of late that has been experienced here for fifteen or twenty years.

Col. SAAVEDRA has not given up the command of this province, as was rumored. He is popular, and an estimable officer.

The crew of a British ship, *Lord Hungerford*, which foundered at sea on her way to this port, have arrived in the French ship *Samarang*.

Export of silver from the province of Copiapo for past six months is less than eight hundred thousand dollars. Ten years ago the export in a year amounted to five or six millions. The mines have fallen off greatly of late years.

American ship *United States* has just arrived, on the 14th from Melbourne in ballast. The *Crusader*, 110 days from Boston, and the *Wild Pigeon*, 82 from New-York, came in on the 14th also.

July 5, American ship *Othello* was spoken; lat. 43°, lon. 81°.

MINING IN GERMANY.

More About the Coal Mines of Zwickau—Damages from Explosions—The Burning Coal-Bed, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

NEAR ZWICKAU, Tuesday, April 2, 1861.

I promised to tell a few odd facts which I gathered from various sources in Zwickau, relating to the mines, the miners, &c. I have already alluded to the competition which results from the large number of separate mines and companies, and which lends to Zwickau such an American air. I heard the other day a ludicrous instance of the extent to which this competition is carried. You must know the price of coals continually varies, according to the market. Each company sets its price, and then waits for buyers. Now many stockholders, and many directors even, of the large companies are also owners, as individuals, of the veins or shafts which are so thickly crowded in the valley. These men, sitting in conclave as directors, set the price at which a company shall sell its coal, and then, with complacent acuteness, all begin, as individual owners, to undersell the company, running competition against themselves. It is, thank Heaven, of very little importance *which beats!*

How different was the spirit here thirty years ago, when there were no companies, no machines, no railways, in the whole country round. The peasants used to club together, by tens and twelves, to sink shafts for coal. These shafts the owners took turns in working, sending their hands from the farm—maids and all—on rainy days, when there was nothing else to do, down into the mine. It was strictly forbidden for any owner to take any more coal than he required for his own use; but the knowing ones evaded this condition by many ingenious devices. Many a *bogus* stove or furnace, kept slowly burning, was made the excuse for taking extra coal from the common shaft, which was afterwards sold to secret buyers.

In those golden days of simplicity explosive gases never had been heard of in this neighborhood. Now they grow more frequent with every year. As the mines increase in size, it becomes more difficult to ventilate them; and where there is no circulation of air these gases, or more frequently the choke-damp, (carbonic acid,) will collect. They especially form in those parts of a mine where most of the coal has been taken out, and the whole allowed to cave in, as I described in my last. Of course the space is filled with material which lies more loosely than the original mass. There is coal there in small quantities, in the form of dust; other minerals are there, crushed by the caving-in—water, air and heat are there; and thus you have the most favorable conditions for the development of noxious gases. They gather here until they fill the whole space, vainly striving to press out. If now, in the course of mining operations, the edge of this old field be touched, so much as by drilling a hole with a chisel through the wall of solid rock or coal which separates it, the imprisoned gases rush out with incredible force. If it is merely carbonic acid which thus escapes, the danger is not so imminent as when the inflammable gases thus surprise the miners. I stood one day in Zwickau, before a wall of coal in the mine, through which the "level" was being cut, and could hear the carbonic acid come pouring out, in fine streams through the crevices of the rocks, with a continual hiss like a gently-boiling tea-kettle. The workmen do not mind breathing the air as long as their lamps will burn in it. Sometimes we pulled our wicks out till they hung several inches down from the lamp, in order to give the feeble oxygen of that Tartarian air a chance at the flame. In spite of that, they often went out. Other than coal-miners are very much afraid of the choke-damp. The workmen, in some old passages in Freiburg, where it is apt to collect, complain of dizziness, headache, a sour taste on the tongue, and a deposit on the same of fine particles of coal. The latter complaint, corroborated by the black tongues of the men, was a puzzle to the professors. Could carbonic acid gas precipitate its carbon as charcoal powder, at an ordinary temperature, and without provocation? "No," said theory. "Look here," said the men with black tongues. Boots, of ours, was the first to offer a solution to the mystery. The workmen wear their lamps hanging round their necks. The lamps could not burn well in such an air. They began to smoke more than usual, and the workmen breathed in the smoke. *Hinc illæ lachrymæ.*

You will infer that all these gases are less troublesome here than in England, when I tell you that the ordinary workmen carry no safety-lamp here. In times of danger, especially in the Spring and Fall, when the circulation of air is weakest, an officer makes the round of the mine with a safety-lamp, before the workmen enter it in the morning; but even this precaution is not general.

One of the most interesting features of this district is the *burning Coal-Bed*. This originated, no one now knows when or how, several centuries ago, and burns slowly, but irresistibly, still. There is no flame, but the mines which lie next to this field feel the heat from it, and at one or two spots hot gases issue from the surface above it. It would be impossible to stop the burning, since it obtains air through the crevices of the soil. An enterprising gardener has bored down to the bed, and now uses the gases which it sends up to heat his hot-house, conducting them in pipes under the floor. He has succeeded in raising tropical plants, palms, pineapples, &c., to a considerable size; but the fruits are not fit to eat, though they look like their prototypes of the South.

This burning coal-bed, in its slow progress, has baked the strata which lie above it to natural brick. The formation on the surface is clay slate, containing innumerable fossil plants, mostly *Calamites*. Different degrees of heat have transformed it to brick, jasper, and "slag." The jasper is harder than any quartz, though the original slate is so soft that you can mark it with your thumb-nail.

Besides this slate, the coal itself and the red sandstone, there is an outcropping of basalt near here, and a great deal of porphyritic rock. Not far off lies the Devonshire lime, and—

But I will not run off into geology, for I made too superficial a survey of the face of the country to give you full information about it. Let me rather return to the *Green Linden*, where I dare say all the rest of the party have been talking nonsense to the girls, while you and I have been talking such tedious sense.

My next letter will make it all up, however, for I warn you that you will hear no more of science or art or sober sense on this journey. Emancipated from the coal mines, and our self-imposed labors therein, we flew on the wheels of joy to the goodly City of Altenburg, where we had "the jolliest kind of a time," saw much, learned much, (in spite of our resolution not to,) enjoyed much—all of which you shall hear in its own time.

I recollect suddenly a sort of half-promise I made you, to go with you to the Royal Smelting Furnaces for iron. I did promise; but, my dear KOG, don't you see that it's altogether too late. Our knapsacks are already in the wagon; the landlord's handsome grays impatiently stamp and chew their curbs—come, hurry up, chuck the girls under the chin, like a gentleman, and don't stop too long at black eyes. In with you! Away we go, with high hopes and happy hearts and hard hands, and handsome horses and hawful hollerin'!

R. W. R.

HEALTH OF THE ARNY.

One of the most remarkable events connected with our present war arrangements, is the uniform health of the troops, both at the recruiting stations and also at the various camps about Washington and the Mississippi River. Even when the soldiers have slept for weeks in the open air, unsheltered by tent or roof, lying on the bare, often wet ground, there has been no disease engendered. The change of food, varieties of crude diet, beans, alternating with salt pork, green fruit, and even the poisoned gifts of Southern foes, have had no results of a deleterious character worthy the notice. In fact, the health of our troops in Washington, Cairo, Fortresses Monroe and Pickens has averaged better than in the City of New-York in its present, no more than ordinary, hygienic condition. Why this is so, it is not easy to say. For, notwithstanding the publication of little manuals of health, (*Dr. Ordronaux's Hints on the Preservation of Health in Armies*—APPLETON'S,) the numerous squibs of hygienic value in our various newspapers, the supply of Havelocks and flannels made by the patriotic industry of our ladies, the presence of the ordinary proportion of medical men, or the exertions of the Sanitary Commission, the question is not answered. Any one who has taken the trouble to run his eye over the features of the various corps who have embarked from this City for the South, whether starting from here or *in transitu*, will have made up his mind that instructive pamphlets or newspaper articles are rarely seen and less noted by the majority of them. The Havelocks worn with such ostentation by the recruit, like the gay ribbons of the French conscript, have, after going through a service as a handkerchief, been discarded as valueless by the veteran of a month's service in camp. The flannel body-bandages which volunteer regimental surgeons have, with an apparent desire for notoriety, been calling for by the thousand, perhaps may have occasionally been put on by some, mindful of their mother's last directions upon leaving their home, "to take care of their health." But if the dweller in the sweltering casemates of Fort Monroe may have taken an occasional cool day to invest himself in this itching protective, with the first Southern puff flapping the lazy fold of his flag, he has more speedily doffed them.

To the medical men in charge of the troops little thanks are due, for in the first place there has been too great a proportion of "scalliwags" among them, quack pill dealers, dissipated apothecaries, and "last year graduates;" secondly, the medical men of the army have nothing to say or to do, efficiently and practically, till the soldier is [illegible] sick; and as we started by saying, there have been no sick.

So too with the Sanitary Committee. This body has been created, to them money has been contributed, intelligent men have visited many of the camps and made reports, which have been that the troops are healthy and in the best hygienic condition—and so they were before this body was created. Practically, so far as the past is concerned, this body has done nothing.

We must, therefore, look further for an answer to the question why it is our troops are so healthy? In the first place the campaign has been thus far in the healthiest season of the year, and in the most salubrious States of the Union. When the hot days and cool nights of the Fall season alternate we shall see the dreaded camp dysenteries, till now scarcely heard of, rife among our troops. When we shall have such weather as to cause the windows of the ill-ventilated hospitals to be closed, we shall have hospital gangrene and erysipelas to triple the mortality from wounds. So soon as we move Southward we shall get off the high, healthy ground, and shall find miasmatic fevers shaking and chilling our troops.

But although our men have been so free from disease, the hygienic condition of the rebels has been quite different. Accustomed to live seggregated, brought together in compact masses, epidemic diseases which every one in more settled countries pass through in their youth, have spread among them; measles, variola, &c., has been very prevalent. Both these and other diseases have been greatly aggravated by their habits. Whisky has flowed too freely among the rebels for health, and we may predict that its deleterious effects will be more marked during the coming cold weather, when the closed pores preventing its speedy exit through the skin, will concentrate its inflammatory evils upon the liver, brain, stomach, &c. Among our troops no spirits have been served to the troops as rations, except a half-pint of whisky a day to the Sixty-ninth Regiment, when erecting the earth works of Fort Corcoran. The liquor drank by our soldiers, productive of so much disorder, was not in the Virginia camp, but when on leave in Washington, and was not frequent enough to produce other than temporary consequences.

This unprecedented good health of our troops we can only attribute to an unusually healthy season, acting most beneficially upon men who had, as it were, gone into a most healthy country, exercised healthily, and under the stimulating influences of correct, patriotic, mental impressions. With such results in health, shown by statistics, evinced in the countenances and increased flesh of every returned volunteer, the cry of poor and insufficient food is markedly rebuked. A piece of boiled meat and baked potato may seem better upon porcelain, with the feet stretched under mahogany; but they have been found as nutritious on a tin plate, while sitting on a stump, and eaten without silver forks. We are persuaded that a care which has produced such results, leaves little room for blame. All we hope is, that the same excellent care will continue to be taken of our men, till the glorious result waited for shall repay for all the inconveniences and hardships now so willingly borne by men inspired with the spirit of patriotism.

THE LESSONS OF THE REVERSE.

The Spirit of the Southerners—A War-Cry Needed—Our Armies the Armies of Liberty.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 30, 1861.

There is still something wanting to the Northern side in this struggle with the rebels. These men fight with desperation, for they believe they strike for the chastity of wives, the safety of children and homes. Their war-cry is "Death, rather than subjection!" To the masses who do not think, this watch-word is the most exciting appeal. Time may indeed lessen its force, as the enemy behold the good order and humanity of our armies towards the conquered; still, there will always be in the march of a large invading body, enough exceptional deeds of violence and plunder to give rise to the most exaggerated stories, and it may need many valuable months before the Southern armies learn that our war-cry is not "Beauty and Booty." Our men, on the other hand, profess to fight for "Government!" and for "Union!" while every one knows that the deepest impulse which actuates the Northern masses, though but little expressed, is hostility to Slavery. We need a war-cry, a *professed object*, which shall answer to the greatness of our cause. "The Union!" particularly when forced upon your partners at the point of the bayonet, is not a stirring enough appeal to rouse our Northern farmers and mechanics to the highest deeds of valor. "To execute the laws" is a high and just object, but not one on which the multitude can spend lives and means for a long course of time. The New-Englander, and his descendant or kinsman in the West, needs a profound moral object before he can face comfortably a discharge of grape or a fire of musketry. He values his life, he believes in a hereafter, and he must be fully assured that the cause for which he exposes himself is worthy of his religious faith, before he can die indifferently. When assured of this, the Puritan is the best of soldiers.

What we need is a war-cry that shall touch the deepest springs of conscience, that shall be in harmony with the highest purposes of the human mind, and the most noble causes of History. Why have we not this lying back in the instincts of the multitude, in the very cause which has produced this war? What has brought on the insurrection? What has split a happy people into two warring parts, and well nigh wrecked a beneficent Government? What has sown this crop of villainies, perjuries and cruelties among Southern gentlemen? Why should an American from Alabama be so different from one in Massachusetts, that the one deliberately bayonets his wounded prisoner, and the other gives him medicine? We all see, each day, more clearly. There is but one answer now, and the most stupid read it—Slavery.

Why not then give it out to the world that we go forth to give freedom to the oppressed and liberty to the captive?

Our Armies are there, the Armies of Liberty. They carry the inspiring words on their banners, of Freedom to all men of all countries and races. They are the vanguard of the hosts of civilization and humanity in all lands. They offer them to their misguided Southern brethren, something better than the Union cemented with the blood of battle—even liberty from their own curse. Around such an Army and such a cause, would gather all the best wishes and hopes of humanity. Our struggle would be even nobler than the life-and-death efforts of Italy and Hungary, for we should be contending for freedom to other, not freedom to ourselves. All fear of an interference of England (now an imminent danger,) would pass away, for the English people and the popular sympathies would be with us so strongly as to overpower the action of Government.

Beside, we *must proclaim emancipation if we would conquer.*

It is, to any reflecting mind, perfectly useless to attempt to conquer the South, unless we attack them on their weakest point. After four months' preparation, we are beaten back in disgrace from the first twenty-five miles of Southern territory.

Suppose that every ravine, from the Potomac to Charleston, from Charleston to New-Orleans, is defended like this little pass near Manassas! Why should it not be? Is there the least reason to suppose the South Carolinians or Louisianians will not fight as well on their own soil as in Virginia?

We may, indeed, accumulate vast armies, attack their ports with navies, pour expeditions over their wide territory, but it should be remembered that battles are greatly determined by chances, or by powers which we do not see. A single accident may ruin a whole expedition, or a panic destroy a half-won victory. All foreign observers consider it nonsense to believe that we can subjugate the South, or hold it with our armies. Our only chance, in a military point of view, is in weakening the enemy by proclaiming emancipation. With such a purpose blazoned abroad to the world, and published wherever the armies advanced, we have at once an ally in every county and by every hearthstone.

The enemy's eight millions are weakened by the necessity of guarding and providing against the four millions of slaves.

A moral terror, a panic would pervade every Southern State. By landing expeditions on their coasts, their army in Virginia would be almost entirely broken up. Each regiment must retire to guard its own State or county.

What the precise move should be of proclaiming and limiting emancipation, it is not necessary here to lay down. The resolution which has passed the Senate is too retaliatory, and has not the greatness of a broad promise of freedom.

We should lose nothing anywhere by such a proclamation,—nothing at the North, for there it is seen more clearly every day that this is the only key to victory; nothing at the South, for there it is war *à l'outrance*; nothing before the world, nothing before history.

And may not the religious mind look upon this mysterious and sudden panic, just in the moment of victory, as a warning to us to make our cause the cause of Freedom and Humanity, even the cause of the slave?

C. L. B.

Shall the End of the Present War be the End of Aemrican Slavery?

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

This question has already taken strong possession of the minds of the people of the United States—we might say of every mind—and cannot be put aside until answered. It could not be otherwise. The stern logic and rousing eloquence of passing events are forcing everybody to entertain this question, and to look for the solution of it with the deepest interest. Few, perhaps, are prepared as yet to answer it in the affirmative, but it is well that the subject be carefully and patiently examined, that we may be prepared to give it a satisfactory and united answer in due time.

Our Government, as yet, refuses to recognize the end of Slavery as the object of the war, or as necessarily involved in the attainment of that object. It has begun the war upon a different issue, and the time has not come for any essential change of it. Still the people know perfectly well that Slavery is the real source of all our present troubles, and that it is an evil element in our civil institutions from which no good can ever come—from which only strife and bitterness and crime are to be expected. It is hardly consistent or far-sighted to condemn the fruit to destruction, and spend all our zeal against that, but spare the luxuriant root which produced it. The loyal citizens of the Union, therefore, would at once decide this question in the affirmative if they felt at liberty to do so. They wish to avoid even the appearance of violating any moral or constitutional obligations. They are restrained by the fear of even apparent dishonor. They would at once declare the end of American Slavery essential to the termination of the war and the reëstablishment of the Union in peace and confidence, if they were sure of being perfectly justified in so doing—that no charge could be brought against them, fairly or unfairly, of disregarding their civil obligations or of transgressing the requirements of perfect justice and honor. Were it not for this sensitiveness of conscience and delicacy and strength of moral sentiment; were they free from all formal restraint and permitted to aim directly at the best result and the highest hope and security of the nation, there would be no hesitancy in including the doom of Slavery in the object of this war for the Union. The battle shout of the loyal people would be raised at once, "No more Slavery in this broad land of freedom forever! Union and Liberty?"

But the North has been accustomed to concede to the South that the Constitution permits (not expressly, but impliedly,) the existence of Slavery as a municipal institution in those States where it is legalized by local laws. To slave claimants we have conceded, that under the Constitution, Slavery is purely an affair of the States, and that the United States Government has no authority to interfere with it or abolish it. This concession, which we have freely made in a spirit of compromise and kindness in times of peace, we wish to abide by even in times of war. We wish to preserve every possible bond of union. Still, were all the Slave States united in this slaveholders' rebellion, and were all the people of these States united in this treason, (as the Confederate leaders assert that they are,) it is plain that any constitutional obligation to permit or spare Slavery, however positive it might be, would cease to be binding. Such united treason of all Slavedom would destroy all their guarantees and rights under a Constitution which they refuse to obey, and the loyal North would be free at once to outlaw Slavery within the whole National domain. But we have begun this war upon a different supposition. Some Slave States have not joined the rebellion; and we know that in some States which have gone over to the side of treason there are still many loyal citizens—we suppose that this is true of all. We wish to keep faith with these loyal citizens, and, as far as may be, to protect them in all their constitutional rights. We would not infringe upon the former rights and privileges of the loyal slaveholder at all. The war, therefore, is waged upon the supposition that loyalty still exists in all the States where treason is now in the ascendant, and that when the active rebels are subdued, and sufficient protection offered, this loyalty will again appear, and the Union entire be restored on its unchanged constitutional basis, as of old. The might of the Union sentiment and of the Union arms is thus relied on as security for the future, whilst the disturbing and corrupting cause remains.

In this aspect of the case, the time has not come, and will not come, for the National cry, "No more Slavery!" until we have tested the question, how many citizens in the Slave States are loyal to the Union and the Constitution, and how efficient and decided in their loyalty they will be when freed from the lawless oppression, the terrorism and military despotism with which the rebel leaders have sought to put down all opposition. Can we subdue this rebellion without outlawing Slavery as the evil cause of it? Can we offer the loyal citizens sufficient protection, and will they then rally in all the States as they have in Virginia, assume the powers of the Government of the States as a part of the Union, and hold the authority and dominion of constitutional law over all conspirators and traitors? If, when adequate protection is offered, the people do not rally in strength to the support of the Union—if the spirit of resistance and stubborn and united hostility still prevails, the time will then have fully come to attempt a more radical cure—to proclaim Slavery incompatible with our National safety, and the end of Slavery the only end of the war.

So, also, if upon proper effort we find that we cannot, while sparing Slavery, so subdue the rebellion as to offer the loyal citizens adequate protection and encourage them to act out their principles freely, then also the time will have come to admit the law of necessity and turn our arms directly to the extermination of Slavery itself. This will then be the only and most direct way of keeping good faith with the loyal citizens whose rights and blessings treason is destroying.

We have, then, these two plain cases, in either of which, when it shall occur, our further obligations to spare the root of this slaveholders' rebellion will cease; the time will have come to lay the axe to the root of the tree and proclaim an endless and uncompromising war against Slavery itself as a National wrong subversive of the very foundations of a just Government, and which can be permitted to exist on the soil of the Union no longer. Let the people then watch the progress of this experiment as the war proceeds, that they may be ready and may recognize this time for decisive action, if, in the all-wise providence of God, it shall come. If man cannot answer the difficult question, perhaps God will give it a plain and necessary answer speedily.

Such is the view of the present war and its relation to Slavery which I have been accustomed to take. The duties and hopes of loyal citizens which it presents are plain, and my mind has been slow to adopt any other. But the more I reflect upon it the less satisfactory it becomes, till, more and more, I am compelled to doubt whether the view or the plan of action is adequate to the pressing exigencies of the conflict which is upon us. Should not true statesmanship be able now to foresee the end with great certainty, to foretell results, and so to strike directly for the end which is inevitable, without the loss or embarrassment of waiting, or experimenting, or trying false issues, or looking for events or results which may never happen? We would that this rebellion and this war had never been; but can we blot them out of history, and go back to our condition before they existed? Can we turn back the sun in his pathway in the heavens? Can the past be again; is it not past forever? Does history ever retrace its movements? Does it ever return to a position once occupied when its forward march has left it? Is not its progress ever onward and its position and developments, from day to day, ever new? Providence is in the great march of nations, and there its purposes are unfolded. But can we believe that Providence has brought us into our present strange and trying condition merely to carry us back again to the same position which we occupied before? That this is all an episode, a parenthesis in our history, in which nothing is to be gained, and no advance, either for better or for worse, to be made? Can we so put down this rebellion that the nation shall merely stand at the close of this war where it did before we entered upon this new and terrible experience?—all the same, only that Slavery has become a safe and harmonious adjunct of Freedom, to be feared no more? Has not this fearful crisis a higher significance? Is it not more probable that Providence intends, through these fiery trials to consume the dross, purge our national foundations, and effect great and necessary changes?—that the meaning of the present events and upbreaking is progress, the passing away of the old and the attainment of the new and better? Must we still retain the cause of all our troubles and losses, of this fearful outbreak of crime, and great expenditure of treasure and of life? And must we expect, in patient resignation, the like fruits from this evil root in time to come?

In few words, is it not possible now to see with great certainty that our present difficulties cannot, by any possibility, be satisfactorily settled, and in a way to insure our national safety and prosperity, except by abolishing Slavery in our national domain? So long as it remains, is it not everlastingly the same evil thing? Will force or subjugation change its moral or political nature, its interests, its sympathies, its subtle and perverting, but constant influence? Will men become wiser in evil and more harmless in sin? Can the spirit of despotism, of pride, of hate, of scorn, of violence, be forced out of it? Or will the weight of subjection laid upon it cause it to harmonize with the spirit and working of our free institutions? Are we not, then, to-day authorized in assuming that the removal of this enemy to our liberties is the only way to union and peace? And, if we are not to go back, but onward, and if we can foresee the result to which we must come, is it not prudence to take the tide we cannot stem or change, and aim at once to realize the end towards which events are tending? The time was when the North could stand still and see the dealings of God with Slavery, the rivers of his power surrounding it and sweeping it away, but the South has now forced us from this neutral position, and plunged us in the swelling waves where Slavery or Freedom, the one or the other, must go down.

If the abolition of American Slavery is the only condition upon which we can now be assured of the restoration of peace, and of our national safety and prosperity in time to come, if this only is certain to succeed or all other remedies doubtful, if not certain to fail, why then is not this the time to effect it? Why should we not adopt it as the immediate end and purpose of the war in order that we may attain to a lasting peace? Are we bound to act unwisely, and ignore the dictates of the highest prudence, and choose a worse simply because we are not at liberty to choose a better? Can we not take this direct course to peace and safety without violating any civil or moral obligations resting upon us.

So far as treason and rebellion are concerned, there remain no obligations to hinder our adopting any course which the National safety or welfare may require. And, if the necessities of the nation compel us to act toward the Slave States as a whole as though engaged in rebellion, it does not follow that we must deny our obligations to loyal individuals of the South—fidelity to them can only require that the nation shall make good any losses, not common to all loyal subjects in this war, which they sustain by being confounded for the time in the rebel mass. Are we not likely to spend by any course which protracts the war more than the value of all the slaves owned by loyal masters? Must we, for the form of right, not the substance, expend millions of money and thousands of lives? In putting down the rebellion, which robs and oppresses the loyal citizens of the South and brings all kinds of property into peril, must we expend twice the value of their slaves merely in order to preserve inviolate their formal rights to their slave property? Is not a fair recompence for their emancipated slaves under such circumstances all they can demand? I know there is a strong prudential argument against this course in the certainty that then the war would be more plausibly misrepresented—that we should be represented at the South as not waging war in defence of the Union at all, but as engaged directly in a war of lawless aggression upon the rights of Southern men solemnly guaranteed to them by the Constitution which we profess to uphold. Such would be the charge, and to the unreflecting it would appear to be true—it is a war against Slavery, and for nothing else. And this charge would be urged against us with all the eloquence of injured innocence—traitors feelingly denouncing us for violating the Constitution, just as though they, in their rebellion, were the obedient subjects and heroic defenders of it. We should hear them claim their rights under the Constitution at once. But these charges though specious, would be false—how far then shall we regard them?

The Constitution is not the property of rebels; though it is amusing to see how zealous they are that we should obey it, and how sensitive they are to the least violation of some of its restraints. We cannot admit any of their claims to it; it is not their property; it belongs to the loyal citizens of the nation—theirs to use and theirs to interpret—theirs for their own safety and benefit. It is for the nation, as the ground of its stability and strength—and so the Constitution is for the people and not the people for the Constitution. Treason forfeits all rights under it even if explicitly declared. But, as we have said, the constitutional guarantees for the existence and safety of Slavery are only implied ones; they have been conceded as implied, but are nowhere explicitly declared. The Constitution itself, therefore, is on the side of the movement we speak of. Without any violence to its natural import, it will permit a proclamation under it of equal rights and equal freedom and citizenship for all men, without reference to parentage or color. It is not necessary to set aside any express declaration of the Constitution, but only to retract for the time to come, the concession which has been made concerning its meaning; only to end a past agreement no longer binding—*i. e.*, to assert for the future a new but more literal import of the fundamental laws, demanded by the new necessities of the times, but fully in accordance with the spirit and expectations of those who first adopted it. This may seem to be a radical proceeding; but at a time when our National fabric is shaken to its foundation, men are not to be bound and made helpless by the forms and ceremonies which they are required to observe in times of peace and safety. By this great slaveholders' rebellion, when all law and civil authority are boldly defied, we are thrown back, as it were, into revolutionary times, compelled to recur to fundamental principles, and to assert and hold fast those principles, and rights, and obligations, which are the substantial foundation upon which our Government rests. To-day, we must go back to the very laying of the foundation of our liberty and National existence—when the substance of things was in hand rather than the form. To-day, we hold fast the spirit in which our nation had its birth, and the Constitution was adopted. To-day, we may fitly assert that our Constitution was formed upon the idea of the equal rights and lawful freedom of all men—not for Slavery, but with a silent and prophetic reference to a coming day of freedom for all. To-day we may assert that the time has come to which the framers of the Constitution looked, and to which, by its silence about Slavery, the Constitution prophetically referred. To-day, we may proclaim that its imperfect and manacled exposition and execution are at an end, and its perfect expression and impartial execution begin. In the change thus made for the national safety, the Constitution becomes fully the Constitution of a free people, and is to be taken, without any compromise, to mean what it says. It is to be taken, also, as in harmony with the Declaration of Independence, which is properly no less a part of the organic law of the nation than is the Constitution itself. Henceforth they coexist in harmony together as one living whole, and as a broad and just foundation of national law and a perfect security of individual rights and of a common and equal liberty.

But, let it be remembered, that the execution of such a National purpose, to be safe, must be left entirely in the hands of the war-making power. It is not a thing to be urged on and carried through by a popular faction, contrary to the policy, plans, or judgment, of the National Executive. To attempt it by inciting servile insurrection, can only plunge the nation into unutterable horrors. But all abolition movements in the matter, contrary to the will and action of the Government, or attempted by other and less authoritative agencies, must look to insurrection as the method of procedure—a purpose deserving the execration of every good citizen, or befitting savages rather than Christians. The National Government alone could execute the plan safely, carrying forward liberation just as its conquering power advances—therefore, only as it is able to suppress insurrection and lawless violence among the blacks, which it is bound to do as much as to suppress rebellion among the whites. Let the loyal people, then, beware of false leaders, of undue haste, of over confidence in their own judgment, nor imagine that we can take this great responsibility out of the hands to which it belongs without the most deplorable consequences.

Z. B.

AMHERST, Mass., Saturday, Aug. 17, 1861.

The Actual State of British Sentiment.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having mixed somewhat extensively with the merchants and tradespeople of England during the past four or five weeks, and discussed in many circles our American troubles, I am able to form a correct opinion as to the feeling of sympathy amongst that particular class. It is almost universally with the North, but at the same time there is an almost universal doubt as to the ability of the North to accomplish what they have undertaken. That doubt has been greatly strengthened by the inglorious defeat at Manassas. The strategy of BEAUREGARD, it is thought, in retreating from the minor points of occupation to the strong intrenchments he had for months been erecting, should have been sufficient warning to the least competent official that his object was to entrap them; and I venture to say that when he is dislodged from that stronghold, and our troops enter it, that mines will be exploded which will annihilate half their number, unless a greater precaution is exercised than has been thus far exhibited by our Northern Generals.

It appears to me that the programme of this war is both unwise in its conception and weak in execution. President LINCOLN declared in his Inaugural that his object was to repossess the places belonging to the General Government. Why, then, did he not, after having raised a sufficient force, simultaneously attack by sea the forts in possession of the rebels? This would have harassed and divided the forces of the enemy, and opened an easy passage southward for the Northern Army. The Southern forts and harbors once in possession of the Government, the blockade might be raised, and one great cause of uneasiness to foreign Powers removed. This must be done, and done quickly, if the North expects to maintain the confidence of Europe and retain the sympathies of England and France. The British Government will for the present carefully maintain their neutrality; but it has a limit. Just so soon as cotton *must* be had, the blockade will be declared insufficient. There is no doubt but what England would deprecate a war with the United States; still, she will sustain her own people at all hazards. *Her pet desire is to see the colossal Republic peaceably divided*, and the power and influence of our *free institutions* thus weakened. The most astonishing want of wisdom and foresight exhibited on the part of our newly assembled Congress, is in still adhering to that most stupid of all measures—the Morrill Tariff. Its great object doubtless is *Revenue*. In that it defeats itself. It has other weighty objections. It weakens the sympathies of *all* foreign Powers for the North, and at the same time strengthens them for the South. Nor does its baneful effect stop here; it is equally odious to the Northern merchant; it breaks up his business, and lessens his ability to help sustain the Government; and more than all, it encourages smuggling. The exports to Canada up to the present date last year, were $12,000,000; to the same time this year, near $100,000,000. The inference is plain. The wisdom of the Secretary of the Treasury in applying for sixty day loans at 9 per cent. per annum, was critically discussed yesterday in the Bank Parlor. The result did not show any confidence in his ability as a financier. I have reason to believe that a three years' loan at 9 per cent. per annum might be favorably disposed of here.

T.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 1861.

Speculations About Gen. McClellan and Ballooning in War.

Extract of a letter dated

SARDINIA, N. Y., Aug., 1861.

* * * By the way, of Gen. MCCLELLAN, my father who has been a successful surgeon in Western New-York, having located here when the country was almost a wilderness, says this:

"They have got the right man, Sir, to command now, I have no doubt, if this young MCCLELLAN is a true chip of the old block, as I dare say he is. I studied medicine more than forty years ago with this GEORGE MCCLELLAN's father under old Dr. HUBBARD, in Woodstock, Conn. He was the very soul of thoroughness and perseverance. Whatever he undertook, Sir, you may depend he accomplished. He was poor and almost without friends, until he went to Philadelphia to attend lectures, where, I believe, he found a rich relative to help him, by the name of BADGER, and I suspect this is the middle name of this young GEORGE. The old man was a splendid surgeon and the great characteristic of the man and secret of his success was his undaunted and indomitable spirit. If this young GEORGE inherits his father's energy, he will know no such word as *fail*. They have got the right man to command, Sir. God be with him. When they go forth to battle again, instead of singing 'Dixie,' I wish they would go singing 'Old Hundred,' or some other rich and grand old hymn of praise to the God of Battles."

"Wouldn't that be sublime, though?"

"Yes, Sir. That's the way CROMWELL's legions went into battle, and they were invincible."

"This war must stimulate invention very much as [illegible] material of war."

Surgeon—"Yes. And I've an idea something might be done with balloons. For instance, just before a battle, let our men have a hundred small balloons, barely sufficient to carry a handful of percussion shells apiece, and so arranged that when carried by a light north wind over the enemy's ranks, the globes will collapse and let the instruments of death down among them. These balloons might be cheaply constructed, and I am not sure but they might be made to serve the turn with heated air. This new kind of warfare would confuse an enemy just before an attack."

[illegible]—Well, Sir, haven't you sometimes thought that there was some allusion to this kind of warfare in Revelation, when it is said, 'And there fell upon men a great hail out of Heaven, every stone about the weight of a talent; and men blasphemed God because of the plague of the hail, for the plague thereof was exceeding great.'"

Surgeon—"I have a strong suspicion there is an allusion here to warlike missiles, whether shot and shell from artillery, or shells dropped down in a great rain from balloons. I apprehend these little shell laden balloons, going forth as *avant couriers* in a battle, are to become fearful means of havoc in war."

NOTES OF THE REBELLION.

THE VERACITY OF THE LONDON TIMES CORRESPONDENT.

From the Chicago Tribune.

Mr. RUSSELL's letter to the London *Times*, the greater part of which we transferred to our columns yesterday morning, is, in many respects, a remarkable paper. We enjoyed the privilege of riding from a point a couple of miles east of Centreville, to another point east of Fairfax Court-house, with Mr. RUSSELL, and when he tells what took place on that bit of road, we are competent judges of his truthfulness and fairness as a descriptive writer. We do not know and do not care what he saw, or says he saw, of the fight and the flight, before we found him; but from the errors and misstatements in that portion of his narrative with which we are immediately concerned, we should be justified in believing that he was not at the battle at all, and that the materials for his letter were gathered from some Fire Zouave or a private of the Ohio Second, who left, terror-stricken, in the early part of the fray, and carried the fatal news of the rout and the race to the credulous rear. We left Centreville without knowing that a repulse had been felt, or that a retreat to that point had been ordered. Jogging leisurely down the Washington road, perhaps ten minutes—certainly not more—ahead of Mr. RUSSELL, we saw nothing of the flogging, lashing, spurring, beating and abandoning that he so graphically describes. The road was as quiet and clear as if no Army were in the vicinity. A mile from Centreville we met that New-Jersey Regiment, a private of which, Mr. RUSSELL says, threatened to "shoot him if he did not halt." The officers were turning back the few fugitives, not a dozen in all, that were on their way in; but, recognized as a civilian, as the *Times'* correspondent must have been, we passed to the rear unchallenged. Mr. RUSSELL, at that moment, could not have been half a mile behind us. Pushing on slowly we were overtaken by Col. HUNTER's carriage, in which he, wounded, was going to the city. Mr. RUSSELL saw it, or says he saw it, attended by an escort of troopers, at the head of whom was a Major, who "considered it right to take charge of his chief and leave his battalion." We saw no troopers nor Major. Hon. ISAAC N. ARNOLD, of the House, was riding by the side of the vehicle, and he, a smooth-faced gentleman, in the garb of a civilian, may have been mistaken by our "own correspondent" for a doubtful man of war. Possibly two miles and a half from Centreville, we stopped at a road-side farm-house for a cup of water. While drinking, Mr. RUSSELL passed. We recognized him, rode along, and were soon engaged with him in a discussion of the causes of the check—it was not then known to be anything more; and, in his company, we went on through Fairfax, in all a distance, perhaps, of six or eight miles; and we can affirm that not one incident which he relates as happening in that stretch had any foundation in fact. We saw nothing of that Englishman of whom he says:

"It was about this time I met a cart by the roadside, surrounded by a group of soldiers, some of whom had '69' on their caps. The owner, as I took him to be, was in great distress; and cried out, as I passed, "Can you tell me, sir, where the Sixty-ninth are? These men say they are cut to pieces.' 'I can't tell you.' 'I'm in charge of the mails, sir, and I will deliver them if I die for it. You are a gentleman, and I can depend on your word. Is it safe for me to go on?' Not knowing the extent of the *debacle*, I assured him it was, and asked the men of the regiment how they happened to be there. 'Shure, the Colonel himself told us to go off every man on his own hook, and to fly for our lives,' replied one of them. The mail agent, who told me he was an Englishman, started the cart again. I sincerely hope no bad result to himself or his charge followed my advice."

We rode into Fairfax together.

"I reached Fairfax Court-house; the people, black and white, with anxious faces, were at the doors, and the infantry under arms. I was besieged with questions, though hundreds of fugitives had passed through before me."

It is a small matter, this, but it marks the accuracy of the man. Not a question was asked of Mr. RUSSELL nor of us; not a "fugitive," we dare affirm, had passed that way; the infantry—another New-Jersey regiment, if we are not mistaken—were at their usual evening parade, supposing, no doubt, that their companions in arms had won a great victory.

"At one house I stopped to ask for water for my horse; the owner sent his servant for it cheerfully, the very house where we had in vain asked for something to eat in the forenoon. 'There's a fright among them,' I observed in reply to his question concerning the commissariat drivers. 'They're afraid of the enemy's cavalry.' 'Are you an American?' said the man. 'No, I am not.' 'Well, then' he said, 'there will be cavalry on them soon enough. There's twenty thousand of the best horsemen in the world in Virginny.'"

At the little one-horse tavern in Fairfax, the horses—Mr. R.'s and our own—were watered, by a servant; but the reported conversation did not take place. A short distance from that inn, Mr. RUSSELL put spurs to his animal, and, riding furiously, left us behind; he picked up ample material for misrepresentation, however, as he went. We point out the greatest falsehood, if one falsehood can be greater than another, in the columns that he has devoted to the villification of our troops:

"Washington was still 18 miles away. The road was rough and uncertain, and again my poor steed was under way; but it was no use of trying to outstrip the runaways. Once or twice I imagined I heard guns in the rear, but I could not be sure, in consequence of the roar of the flight behind me. It was most surprising to see how far the foot soldiers had contrived to go on in advance."

It must have been surprising indeed! From the moment of meeting the First New-Jersey Regiment, of which we have spoken, not a soldier, unless one of a baggage, or a picket-guard, did we see on the road—not one. The wagons *going in* were few, and their progress was not such as to indicate that they were making a retreat. We faced train after train *going out* with supplies, without guard, and without suspicion that the Army was beaten and in flight. The defeat was not known to any on the road, not even to Mr. RUSSELL, who informed us that our Army would fall back and encamp for the night, only to renew the battle the next day. The "roar of the flight behind me" is a stretch of the imagination. We were "behind me," and heard the guns and marked the time as 7:15; but save our poor old thick-winded steed, there was not another horse on the road within our sight. A few carriages with wounded, a few retiring civilians—none making haste, none suspecting the *finale* that was reached—soon passed us; but not an armed man, trooper nor footman, was anywhere near. Mr. RUSSELL in the next paragraph confesses as much:

"It was a strange ride, through a country *now still as death*, the white road shining like a river in the moonlight, the trees black as ebony in the shade; now and then a figure flitting by into the forest or across the road—frightened friend or lurking foe, who could say? Then the anxious pickets and sentries all asking: 'What's the news?' and evidently prepared for any amount of loss."

The truth is probably this: The imaginative correspondent left the battle-ground before any confusion occurred, and when the retrograde movement was ordered. Hearing the exaggerated stories of what came to be a flight, after he got into Washington, on Monday, while the excitement was at its height, he wove them into his letter as facts of his own observation. The rout was disgraceful enough to make any man's blood cold in his veins; but it was not what Mr. RUSSELL describes. As we have asserted, he did not see it.

THE BATTLE AT WILSON'S CREEK.

The following—from the St. Louis correspondence of the Chicago *Post*—is the clearest and most intelligible account of the battle near Springfield, Mo., that we have seen:

"The battle of Wilson's Creek was a complete victory to our arms. Gen. LYON accomplished all that he set out to accomplish, and even more than he could have expected. He had been for days at Springfield, with a force of less than 4,000 available men, of nearly half of whom the term of service had expired. He was menaced by an enemy of not less than 19,000 well armed and mostly well disciplined troops. It is said he had asked for reinforcements, which is doubtless true; but they were not furnished him. MCCULLOCH could have attacked and overwhelmed him any day; but MCCULLOCH appears to have felt so confident of his prey that he was in no hurry. Besides, he was expecting supplies from the South, of which he stood greatly in need to enable him to continue his march, and swell the ranks of his Army after he should have 'cleaned out' the handful of loyal troops that lay in his path. Accordingly he sat still, watching his prey with the quiet, malicious delight which a feline domestic animal sometimes exhibits in watching a mouse.

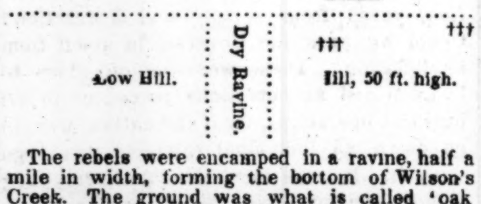
Gen. LYON knew the enemy's designs. He knew that to retreat would simply be to bring MCCULLOCH, with his superior cavalry force, upon his rear, and, in any event to open the door for his triumphant march northward. He learned also that it was part of the invader's plan to send a force from the southeast to cut off his communication with Rolla, thus virtually surrounding him and making it an easy matter to capture his little army.

'Upon learning this, LYON resolved to cripple MCCULLOCH so that he could not pursue, and, having done so, to fall back upon Rolla before the communication could be cut off. This plan was fixed upon by Gen. LYON and Gen. SIEGEL before the battle. It was carried out with complete and triumphant success.

Gen. LYON's command, with which the battle was mainly fought, consisted of four regiments of volunteers—First Missouri, First Iowa, First and Second Kansas; Companies I and B First Regular Cavalry; three companies of Regular Dragoons; Capt. TOTTEN's Battery, six pieces; and Capt. BOIS' Battery, four pieces. Gen. SIEGEL's command, consisting of his own and Col. SOLOMAN's Regiments, and Capt. BACHOFF's Battery of eight pieces. These were all the Union troops engaged in the battle, the total number of available men being less than 4,000. There were one or two thousand 'home guards' at Springfield, but none of them went to the battle field.

The number of MCCULLOCH's forces is given by no one at less than 21,000, of which some accounts say 2,000 were without arms. Among them were six regiments of Missourians, (all of whom, MCCULLOCH says, stampeded at the first fire,) and regiments from Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. He had three batteries of artillery and about 1,200 mounted 'Texas Rangers.' The Southern troops were splendidly drilled, and the Iowa boys gave them credit for standing fire like veterans, which, considering the Iowans stood fire without flinching for five consecutive hours, they can afford to do.

The following will give a very good idea of the situation of the battle-field:



The rebels were encamped in a ravine, half a mile in width, forming the bottom of Wilson's Creek. The ground was what is called 'oak openings,' with a thick undergrowth of scrub oaks, hazel, etc. On this account, as well as its general topography, cavalry could not be used to any advantage, and was not used by either side. Gen. LYON's position was on the brow of the hill, sloping down to the rebel camp, which he approached from the left, while Gen. SIEGEL approached from nearly the opposite direction, and took position at the point indicated by the marks |||. LYON's batteries were posted at the points indicated by the marks †††. The rebel batteries were posted as indicated by the marks ‡‡‡. It will be observed that Gen. LYON had greatly the advantage of position; indeed, but for this his handful of troops must have been cut to pieces.

The rebels were driven from the hillside across their camp until they came within range of SIEGEL's guns, who drove them back so far as to be able to set fire to one end of the train, while they fired the other end themselves, to prevent it from falling into our hands. This action of SIEGEL in firing the rebel train, was in furtherance of the plan of crippling them to prevent pursuit.

Had SIEGEL's and SOLOMON's men behaved with the bravery of the Iowa and Kansas men on the hill, the rout of the enemy would have been more speedy and complete; but SOLOMON's Regiment fell back after delivering their first volley, and SIEGEL's did not do much better. In consequence, five of Capt. BACHOFF's guns fell into the enemy's hands, the horses having been shot down. SIEGEL had also taken some four hundred prisoners, all of whom he lost.

The captured guns were immediately turned upon our men on the hill, but Capt. TOTTEN, now on our right, very soon silenced them, while Capt. BOIS silenced the nearest battery on our left. The centre battery, on the opposite sidehill, continued fire during the engagement, but with not much effect. It was evidently served by very bad gunners, nearly every shot going through the tree tops or over them.

Regiment after regiment was driven back down the hill side, each time a fresh regiment taking the place of the one repulsed. Each one of our regiments whipped on an average five regiments of the rebels. Again and again did they attempt to storm our batteries, but every time were driven back with terrible slaughter, until, after the battle had raged six hours, the enemy fled from the field, and the battle ceased. All, and more than all, that our forces set out to do they had done; they accordingly returned to Springfield."

GRAND TOTAL OF KILLED, MISSING AND WOUNDED.

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Capt. Plummer's Battery	19	52	9
Capt. Elliot's, Co. D, First Cavalry	0	1	3
Capt. Dubois' Battery	0	2	1
First Missouri Volunteers	76	208	11
Capt. Steel's Battery	15	44	2
Capt. Carr's Co. I, First Cavalry	0	0	4
First Kansas Volunteers	77	187	20
Second Kansas Volunteers	5	59	6
Capt. Totten's, Co. F, Second Artillery	4	7	0
Col. Siegel's Brigade	15	20	231
Capt. Wood's Co., Kansas Rangers	0	1	0
Capt. Clark Wright's Co., Dade County Home Guard	0	2	0
First Iowa Volunteers	12	138	4
Total	223	721	291

Nearly all of the above number of missing were taken prisoners by the Confederates, but they have been released, with the exception of the officer, and have either arrived in camp or are still under way. Some say they had to take the oath, and others say they had not. In consequence of the above release, Major STURGIS has released all of his prisoners, without requiring the oath from them.

It is expected that the officers still retained in Springfield will follow the privates in a few days.

PROTECTION OF PHILADELPHIA.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The Committee on the safety and protection of the city are moving energetically in providing arms, ammunition, &c., for the proper protection of the city, if anything should occur requiring such implements of warfare. Some time since, they ordered twelve of the Parrott rifled cannons, 12 and 20-pounders, and in a few days they will be sent to this city, with caissons, forge, harness for horses, and everything requisite to put them in immediate service. There is now in New-York a fine steel cannon for the city, made in Paris, a present from Mr. GEO. MCHENRY, and three more of the same pattern are expected in a few weeks. These were purchased by one of the SWAIMS, and will be delivered over to the city. The committee of citizens have had twelve rifled cannon made at Phœnixville, but the city have not yet purchased them, though it is said that they will soon do so. In addition to the muskets and rifles now in possession of the city, 1,000 Enfield rifles have been purchased by the committee. The accumulation of so many guns in the city has suggested the idea to the committee of recommending to Councils the necessity of erecting or purchasing a building for storing purposes; so that a military spirit may be encouraged without depending altogether upon the State authorities.

The Committee of Councils have also addressed several communications to the Federal Government, asking that our river and harbor defences may be put in complete order, and we understand that there is a probability of the request being granted and the work commenced in a very short time.

THE REBELS BEFORE WASHINGTON.

Correspondence of the New-Orleans Delta.

CAMP MARYLAND, near Fairfax Court-house,
Aug. 7, 1861.

The camp where this is dated is the advance post of our Army on the direct road to Alexandria. Our pickets of course are thrown out much further, covering perhaps more ground than we occupied before the advance of the "Grand Army." Annandale and Falls Church are within our lines, and thence, or from the the neighboring eminences, the spires of Alexandria are visible. At night our cavalry approach so close to the walls of that city, that they can hear the bells toll and the clocks strike the hours—hours to which the beating hearts of our men point to the swift coming moment when the footprints of the invader shall vanish from Virginia soil. There is a peculiar fitness in the position of the Maryland regiment at the head of the Army. It is nothing more than just that they who have been exiled from their homes, who have courted uncounted perils and hazarded death in their efforts to join the standards of the South, should be the first to bathe their feet in the waters of the Potomac, and the first to proclaim liberty to the oppressed people of their native State. Most of the Marylanders encamped here have been in service for some time. They formed a portion of Gen. JOHNSTON'S Army, and participated in that officer's movements from the period of the occupation of Harper's Ferry down to the battle of Manassas. After marching and countermarching for four or five weeks, hoping and praying for an opportunity to gratify a portion of their animosity against the Yankee invaders, they were at last rendered happy by arriving at the scene of action, on the memorable 21st, in time to take part in the final charges which resulted in the defeat and rout of the enemy. Some idea of the vigor and determination, the spirit and emphasis of their fighting, may be derived from the fact that, although only two companies out of the eight had bayonets, they charged upon and put to rapid flight the infamous New-York Zouaves. Col. ELZEY, their commander, who succeeded Gen. SMITH when that officer was wounded, was complimented by Gen. BEAUREGARD on the field of battle, and was raised to the rank of a Brigadier-General.

Besides the Marylanders, there are encamped near here that celebrated Black Horse Cavalry, which so terrified the enemy during the retreat from Bull Run. There is a company of this cavalry. It comes from Warrenton, and is certainly a magnificent corps. The escaped New-York Fire Zouaves, emulating in mendacity the editors and reporters of the New-York newspapers, declared that they exterminated a whole regiment of Black Horse Cavalry, about 800 strong. In striking contrast with this magnificent recital of imaginary destruction, was the actual loss of the company which put the whole regiment of the enemy to flight without losing more than two or three men. Fairfax Court-house, as you infer from its name, is the county seat of Fairfax County. Around the abode of justice there has grown up a village of not much pretensions as to magnitude, but of that quiet, subdued character which cause Virginia court-house villages to remind one of cabinet pictures. Camp Maryland is situated near the village, in a wood, whose leafy boughs afford a grateful shade during the heat of the day. Just beyond are the intrenchments thrown up by the South Carolinians when stationed here, and reported by the Northern papers as "tremendous works" hastily abandoned by the terrified rebels on the approach of the "Grand Army." The tents of the Marylanders are large marques, not uniform as to shape, but very commodious in size. They were captured from the enemy at the battle of Manassas. The present condition of our forces would, no doubt, be extremely pleasing to HELPER, if he could only see it. He would consider it an infallible demonstration of his theory of Southern dependence on the North. For instance, last night I slept in a Yankee tent, on a Yankee blanket, with a Yankee blanket at my feet, and a Yankee sword at my head. I had drank Yankee coffee for supper, served up in Yankee cups, and sweetened with Yankee sugar.

Before reaching Bull Run, three newly-made graves on the right hand side of the road attest the only loss we suffered in the battle of the 18th. But the unpleasant odors wafted upon the tainted breeze from the opposite direction, indicate the presence, even yet, in the neighboring thickets, of the mouldering carcasses of men and horses stricken down by the destructive discharges of our artillery. Bull Run, which takes its rise some miles to the west, is a branch of the Occoquon River, in its turn a confluent of the Potomac. It is an insignificant stream, as to size, but of great consequence as a line of defence. It is only a few yards in width, but has scooped out a deep channel between precipitous banks, and is practicable for cavalry and artillery at only half a dozen places along a line of six or seven miles. These places are known as Blackford's Ford, Mitchell's Ford, McLean's Ford, &c. In their rear Gen. BEAUREGARD had constructed strong works, defended by artillery, which swept all the approaches. At each of the fords a brigade was posted. The affair of the 18th was a demonstration on the part of the enemy to try the strength of our position at Mitchell's Ford. The result was conclusive of the impracticability of carrying our lines by a direct assault; hence the flank movement of the 21st on our left. Near Bull Run several of our Louisiana regiments are posted. I stopped for a few moments at Col. SEYMOUR'S quarters, where I met a number of Louisiana friends, whose demands for New-Orleans papers I was totally unable to supply. Col. TAYLOR'S regiment and HAYS' are also posted in this vicinity, forming, with Col. SEYMOUR'S, the Louisiana Brigade. Further than this I shall not make any statement of our forces or their position—discretion prohibiting disclosures which might be advantageous to the enemy. I have already mentioned, I believe, the desecration of the church at Centreville by the Yankee troops, who occupied the building on their advance to Manassas. The walls are covered with inscriptions and devices indicating the deadliest hostility to the South, and promising swift destruction to our army. The contrast between Yankee vaticination and Yankee achievement presented itself in a very ludicrous light as we stood within the walls of the little church at Centreville reading the names of the ferocious Zouaves and the bellicose New-Englanders, and deciphering their threats of death to traitors, Secessionists and rebels. Immediately above the pulpit there is an inscription, in large letters, "Death to Traitors—thus saith the Lord." In another place, "Death to Secessionists, and any other one that takes their part." These are only samples on the gentle feelings and mild intentions of those who came to reconstruct the Union and to reëstablish the National Constitution in the errant States of the South. Some factious defender of Southern rights, who, questionless, participated in the pursuit of the invaders over the ground they had so lately trodden with all the pomp and arrogance of anticipated victory, has furnished a commentary on these specimens of Yankee insolence, in the following lines:

"LINCOLN's tribe herein did write,
Defacing our church with all their might
A few days after, it was our fun
To double-quick them from Bull Run."

Last evening eight Yankee prisoners—seven privates and one officer—were brought in by our cavalry. It is said they are deserters from one of the Maine regiments. They had with them nine head of cattle when they were taken.

THE BEGINNING OF THE END—SUPPLIES RUNNING SHORT.

From the Memphis Appeal, Aug. 18.

We desire to call the attention of planters to the importance of an early subscription of flour and corn meal for the use of our Army. The Confederate Government purchased in May last an immense quantity of flour and stored it at this place, but the supply is now entirely exhausted. Unless the planters of West Tennessee, North Alabama and Mississippi, come forward and subscribe flour and meal, taking Confederate bonds in payment, our brave boys in the field will soon be without bread. Let each planter indicate to the Commissary Department at this place, by mail or through his commission merchant, what quantity he is willing to sell to the Government for their bonds, and let them send it forward immediately. There are five mills in operation here capable of grinding —— bushels daily, to which the planters can send their wheat and have it ground and barreled, ready for transportation.

The near approach of the autumnal season, and the almost certainty of the continuance of the war, suggests not only the propriety, but the necessity of supplying our troops in the field with warm clothing and warm covering. It will not probably be within the power of the Government to do this, and much necessarily depends upon individual effort. On this subject the following suggestions of the West Tennessee *Whig* are the most feasible and practicable we have seen:

"The supply of blankets in the stores are exhausted, and the possibility of supply from the North is cut off by the rigid non-intercourse of the war, while the blockading of our seaports cuts us off from all hopes of a reasonable supply by importation. How, then, it may be asked, are the wants of our soldiers to be supplied? It can only be done by every family giving up a portion of the blankets they have for family use, to the soldiers, and supplying the deficiency thus created by making 'comforts' out of cotton for their own use. These comforts do well enough for persons in comfortable houses at home, where they are not exposed to the weather, and our people are expected to make use of them, and send their blankets to the soldiers. There is no time to be lost in doing it, either. Before many are aware of it, the cool nights of early Autumn will be upon them, and what they do for the comfort of the soldiers, they must do quickly.

AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTH.

From the Burlington (Vt.) Free Press.

A private letter from a young lady, daughter of a former resident of Burlington, who left here four years ago and now resides in Washington, to a relative in this place, has been placed in our hands, with the privilege of making some extracts from it. The writer was brought up at the South, and has been teaching in Alabama. She left that State several weeks since for Washington, reached Manassas, and was there forbidden to proceed; spent three days in the camp, the only lady in it, and was then obliged to return to Alabama. After two weeks' stay there, another attempt to reach home proved successful by the way of Nashville, Cincinnati, Harrisburgh and Baltimore, though at an expense which absorbed the fruits of eight months' teaching and $40 besides.

The writer mentions a distressing want of water, and very poor food in the camp at Manassas. After a description of her journeyings, she proceeds:

"I am very thankful I am out of 'Dixie' at last, and hope I shall remain out till after they learn to treat people decently. Notwithstanding I was raised at the South, they set spies on me. The Vigilance Committee visited us a day or two before I left, and when I went to town I was informed that I could not leave. I left without asking their permission, but daring them to keep me. I was not afraid of any of them, and they knew it.

* * * * * *

How unnatural this war is! Truly it is brother against brother and father against son. When in Nashville I heard Northern gentlemen who resided there saying they hoped the first persons they met on the battle-field would be their Northern relatives, their fathers and brothers, as they would consider it a privilege to shoot them if they were in this (the Northern) Army. Isn't it awful! There are many Union people in the South, and as FOSTER, of North Carolina, says: 'We don't ask the Army to subjugate the South, but to free the *majority*, who are trampled upon by an *armed minority*.' One who has Union sentiments and dares express them is in absolute danger of losing his life. One of my cousins was suspected of sympathizing with the North, and was forced to take the oath of allegiance, and even after that could not find a man who would trust him for a pound of sugar. At one time we had no flour, and only a little corn meal and some coffee, no sugar, nor butter, nor molasses. And although on our own land, when we spoke anything we did not want the world to know, we were compelled to whisper it. Letters coming to the family were opened and read by any one who chose, and the contents talked over on the railroad to a crowd, and, ten to one, those to whom the letters were directed never received them."

SOUTHERN FINANCES.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Gold and silver are now selling in the Southern States at from ten to fifteen per cent. for current bank bills. A sound and uniform currency is as essential to the health and vigor of the Confederacy and the Government as healthy red blood is to the power and endurance of the body. This thing of a depreciated currency is just now more to be feared than all of LINCOLN'S legions. It is what ought not to be, and cannot be submitted to by the Southern people. It is intolerable that the banks should be exempt by law from the obligation to redeem their currency in specie, and, at the same time, sell the very gold and silver with which it ought to be redeemed for ten to fifteen per cent. in exchange for their own bills. It is all the same whether they do this at their own counter directly, or indirectly through the agency of brokers. True to their soulless character and sordid instincts, the banks are ready, for a few vile dollars, to crush the Government and the People together. Are these institutions really the friends of LINCOLN? Just so soon as it appears that the banks are to be allowed to prey upon the People at this time, when they are loyally and patriotically pouring into the public treasury every dollar they can spare, and bravely looking debt and taxation in the face, we shall find an abatement of zeal and a discontent perilous to our great cause. Whatever circulates as money now, must circulate at par, and if the bills of the suspended banks are really declining in value, and are in fact worth ten to fifteen per cent. less than gold, it is time to crush them out. If this evil should be allowed to progress, we shall soon have universal bankruptcy. We are willing to give our last dollar and last drop of blood to support the existing law and expel the invaders of our soil. We have solemnly consecrated our lives to this holy work, but we are not willing to be taxed ten per cent. even on the whole currency, for the benefit of selfish and unpatriotic money mongers. Cast the money changers out of our holy temples. Scourge them away from our patriotic altars. Congress is now in session. I propose a scheme for its consideration. It is as follows:

1. Let Congress declare, by solemn acts, that whoever shall ask or receive a per cent., in consideration of the exchange of one sort of money for another, whether it shall be specie for paper money or one sort of paper money for another, shall be guilty of treason, and punished with death.

2. Let it be instantly provided that each State shall receive at its own treasury at par any paper money which may be lawfully issued by any bank, corporation or individual within its jurisdiction.

3. Let it be provided that any such money shall be received at par in payment of all taxes and dues to the Confederate States Treasury.

4. Authorize the Treasury Department to use the public funds and securities for the redemption of any paper money in the Confederate States.

5. Require each bank in the Confederacy to redeem the bills of any other bank. Let Congress be warned, and woke up to the financial perils which beset us. The banks are the allies of LINCOLN.

RICHMOND DRAINED.

The following extract from a letter, written by an officer in the rebel Army to his friends in South Carolina, shows the condition of their Quartermaster's Department:

"DEAR SIR: I am instructed by Capt. JOHN CONDERO to request of you to insert a notice in each of the daily papers of the city, asking our kind citizens to send for the use of his company any blankets which they may have to spare, as none can be purchased in Richmond at any price, nor can they be procured from the Army Department. In fact, Richmond is entirely drained; we are not able even to procure tin cups or plates for our use."

ORGANIZE FOR THE COAST.

The Augusta *Chronicle and Sentinel* exhorts the Confederacy to organize for the coast:

1. Because there are many places where the enemy might commit raids and do us damage before we could organize and drive them off. Beaufort District, opposite to Savannah, has several fine ports and inlets, navigable for large vessels, wholly unprotected. See United States Coast Survey. This district has five black to one white inhabitant. Several inlets on our coast, which our enemies knew like a book, from surveys in their possession, are equally unprotected.

2. In two months more they will not fear our climate. By that time they might be ready to make a sudden descent and find us unprepared.

3. A small force might eject them, if ready to go at once; when, if we have to wait, a much larger one will become necessary.

4. By organizing and drilling infantry and guerillas at home, there will be no need to call upon the President for troops, and a feint from the enemy would not injure our Virginia operations.

There are many, who are so situated that they cannot enlist for the war, who would willingly organize to go for a few months, if necessary, to defend the coast.

We earnestly hope that the Governor will soon have companies organized for this purpose all over the State. Capt. CAIN has a company drilling for this purpose in this county, and we understand that Gov. BROWN has accepted them as State troops to defend the coast, and is much pleased with the plan. Capt. HARRIS has also a company of mounted rangers, with double-barrel shot-guns, for home defence. If every county will imitate the example of Old HANCOCK, we would have 15,000 drilled troops in the field at the command of the Governor ready to operate at any point on a brief warning. Will not the editors throughout the State urge this thing on the people?

THE PIRATES.

EXPERIENCES OF THE JOSEPH MAXWELL, OF PHILADELPHIA, AND THE ABBIE BRADFORD, OF NEW-YORK.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer, Aug. 24.

By the arrival of the brig *Ida*, from Porto Cabello, we are enabled to lay before the readers of the *Inquirer*, this morning, the particulars relating to the capture of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, of this city, and the schooner *Abbie Bradford*, owned in New-York.

The *Ida* is a British vessel, in the employ of Messrs. JOHN DALLETT & Co., of this city, and having been allowed to escape capture by the pirates off Porto Cabello, brought the captains and a portion of the crews of these vessels to this port.

Yesterday afternoon, upon the arrival of the brig *Ida*, we visited Mr. CHARLES DAVIS, the Captain of the bark *Joseph Maxwell*, at his residence in this city, and obtained from him the following statement relative to the capture of his vessel:

STATEMENT OF CAPT. DAVIS.

The bark *Joseph Maxwell*, owned in this city by Messrs. JOHN DALLETT & Co., left this port on the 1st of July, for the port of Laguayra, loaded with a cargo of merchandise, consisting of 2,000 bbls. of flour, 550 kegs of lard, 200 kegs of butter, &c. Our passage out occupied us nineteen days, and arriving at the abovenamed port, we discharged the greater part of our cargo, and set sail for Porto Cabello on the 26th of July. At 7.10 A. M. of the 27th, I was captured by the privateer steamer *Sumter*, commanded by Capt. SIMMS. At this time we were eight miles distant from Porto Cabello. I saw the steamer coming, we being perfectly becalmed at the hour named. The *Sumter* came alongside my vessel, and ordered me (the captain of the *Maxwell*) to get on board of the *Sumter*. At the same time they sent a boat's crew armed, together with an officer, to convey me on board of the latter named vessel. When the officer arrived, he told me to collect the ship's papers and all the money I had on board, and accompany him to his vessel. With this request I complied, and was rowed away to the *Sumter*. On reaching the vessel I was introduced to Capt. SIMMS, who put to me the usual questions, such as of what vessel I was captain, by whom my vessel was owned, where I was bound to, and then offered to sell my vessel back to me for ten thousand dollars, which money I was to bring off with me in his boat, if I succeeded in obtaining it from the consignees of the *Maxwell*, at Porto Cabello, Messrs. BOLTON & Co. I then left the *Sumter*, in company with the officer of that vessel, for the purpose of submitting to the consignees of the *Maxwell* the proposition of the commander of the previous named vessel. While in conversation with these gentlemen, the commandant of the port sent an officer to inquire by what right they arrested a vessel in the port of Venezuela, and ordered him to anchor the bark in the harbor until he could consult the Governor of Venezuela. The offer of the officer of the *Sumter* being refused by the consignees of our vessel, I, in company with the officer of the *Sumter*, returned to the latter-named vessel for the purpose of communicating to the officer of the *Sumter* the message of the commandant of the port. Capt. SIMMS replied, with an oath, that they were —— fools, and that the country now being in rebellion, the officers did not know their position. However, no attempt was made to bring my vessel into port. I was then ordered to go on board, and get my wife and child, and put them in the boat of the *Sumter*, and they would be rowed ashore by two of my crew. I was also allowed to collect all my clothing, but my nautical instruments I was obliged to leave behind. At the same time I was informed that I would also have a chance of rescuing my crew after the first boat's load had reached Porto Cabello.

After effecting a landing, the boat was put out to obtain the remainder of my crew, but before that object could be accomplished, the *Sumter* set out towards sea, and my vessel and eight of my crew, together with a prize crew on board, set sail for parts unknown. I have since heard that she is at Cienfuegos.

Previous to this time, and during my confinement on board of the *Sumter*, an officer was dispatched to my vessel to comfort my wife, who was in the greatest trepidation lest some harm should be done to me. The officer assured her that my person, as also hers, was perfectly safe; that they did not war with women, and that they would not be at war at all if the people of their State did not think they were right in the present conflict.

When I went on board the *Sumter* I perceived some forty seamen, in the naval costume, scattered about the deck. I was told, however, that her force numbered about one hundred men. The crew was composed of Irish and English. There was but one American among them, and he was a Philadelphian. His name, he told me, was —— MACASHER and that he had a family residing in this city. The *Sumter* was armed with four 32-pounders. This vessel was formerly the steamer *Habana*, and was built at this port. One of her present officers occupied an official position aboard of her when she first sailed from Philadelphia. A number of the crew of the *Sumter* have sailed under my command during the time that I have been connected with the vessel.

The British schooner *Ida* was lying at the port of Porto Cabello when my vessel was captured, and the captain of that vessel, who knew me, expressed great pity when he saw me fall into the hands of the pirates. The commander of the *Sumter* frankly told me that he had been on the look out for me, inasmuch as he had heard a great deal of the sailing qualities of my vessel, and was anxious that she should become his property.

When it was noticed at the port of Porto Cabello that the *Sumter* was about seizing the *Maxwell*, an order was given to fire into the first named, but this order was subsequently rescinded, it being afterwards understood by me that it was feared that an alarm might thus be given to other privateers in the vicinity, who would in such a case shell the town; the greatest excitement prevailed among the citizens of this seaport town, and a large number of them were collected at the wharves, with the expectation that the *Sumter* would be fired into and sunk; I was at Porto Cabello five days, and boarded on shore, together with my wife and child, with the consignees of our vessel; I have been Captain of the *Maxwell* five years; she was rebuilt in this city about two years ago, and was valued at twenty thousand dollars; it was stated on board of the *Sumter* that my vessel was the tenth one captured by the *Sumter* since she ran the blockade.

The *Ravenna*, Capt. WILSON, and owned by the same firm, sailed from Porto Cabello before we did, and nothing has since been heard of her. The ship *Golden Rocket* was captured by the *Sumter* previous to the time of my vessel falling into the hands of the rebels, and she was burnt off the coast of Cuba. Our homeward trip occupied 20 days. Capt. WILSON, of the *Ravenna*, is my brother-in-law.

While on board of the *Sumter* I had a conversation with one of the officers, relative to the chase which the *Brooklyn* gave them on the day they (the *Sumter*) ran the blockade. He said that they ran the blockade on the 30th of July, at 12 o'clock in the day. The *Brooklyn* got under weigh and stood out to sea.

The pilot who was on the lookout for the *Sumter* acquainted the Captain, he supposed, with the fact that the *Sumter* was endeavoring to get out. As soon as the *Sumter* got under way, she proceeded immediately to sea. The *Brooklyn* then "tacked ship" and followed her. The latter named vessel gained on the *Sumter* considerably in four hours, and we were about falling astern of the *Brooklyn*, when one of the officers of the *Sumter* made a proposition that we should run our vessel ashore and blow her up. Said the officer, "The *Brooklyn* was gaining so fast upon us that we thought it impossible to escape her. She was gaining at least two knots an hour, and when we were about preparing to give her up, singular to relate, the *Brooklyn* 'tacked ship,' and we escaped."

While on board of the *Sumter*, Capt. DAVIS thought that he perceived a striking resemblance of one of the officers of that ship to an officer of the *Brooklyn*, and, mentioning this fact to the officer of the *Sumter*, and asking him if he was not related to a person on the *Brooklyn*, that gentleman replied that he was mistaken in his supposition, and that he had no acquaintance with the person whom he referred to. Capt. DAVIS, however, inclines to the opinion that there is some relationship existing between the persons.

STATEMENT OF THE MATE OF THE SCHOONER "ABBIE BRADFORD."

We sailed from New-York on July 6, laden with naval stores for Porto Cabello; our Captain was Mr. E. B. FREEMAN; on July 25, when 55 miles southwest of the above-named port, we were captured by the privateer steamer *Sumter*; we were ordered to heave to, and a boat's crew was sent aboard of us; the officer [illegible] all our papers and money, [illegible] been delivered up by our [illegible] got into the boat and accompany the officer [illegible] *Sumter*; arriving there, he was questioned by the commander of that vessel as to where he was from, what his cargo consisted of, [illegible] was then informed that his vessel would be taken into Porto Cabello, his cargo there [illegible] vessel destroyed by fire. Then the captain of the *Sumter* proposed that our captain [illegible] board of his own vessel, and assist in [illegible] tion to the port named; but this proposition, for some cause or other, was not carried [illegible] and a prize master was put on board of the *Bradford*. There seemed to be some uncertainty attending the disposition to be made of our vessel, for after the prize-master was put on board a message was dispatched to him to proceed to Porto Cabello with the vessel, and if he (commander of the *Sumter*) did not appear there in two days, to take the vessel to Cienfuegos. Our vessel, however, was taken into Porto Cabello, and an effort was there made to sell the cargo. They did not accomplish their object, however, and after our crew—two in number, the captain and mate—were put on shore, the vessel was taken out to sea, which was the last I saw of her. We reached this port in the bark *Ida*. At Porto Cabello we were obliged to take an oath of allegiance to the Confederate States. We remained at that port eight days, in charge of the American Consul.

The *Bradford* was a vessel of 170 tons burthen and owned in New-York. She was a new vessel, launched last October, and was a fast sailer.

MARYLAND POLITICS.

Hon. A. W. BRADFORD has accepted the nomination of the Union Convention for Governor in the following letter:

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

To Hon. Alexander Evans, Hon. J. B. Ricaud, [illegible] Edward Hammond, J. B. Seidenstricker, [illegible] Wm. B. Hill, Esq., Committee, &c.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 19th inst., informing me that at the State Union Convention, which assembled in Baltimore on that day, I was "the unanimous choice of the Convention for the office of Governor of the State of Maryland," has been received, and a more immediate reply only delayed by a [illegible] of my absence at the time from home.

I receive with the liveliest sensibility the intelligence which you communicate, and desire to tender through you to the members of the Convention my profound gratitude for this mark of their confidence.

I accept the trust they thus confide to me, deeply impressed with its extraordinary importance at this time, and earnestly determined, to the extent of my abilities, to discharge the duties which it involves.

Feeling, as I have ever done, the clearest conviction that all the interests of Maryland find their best guarantee under the Constitution of the United States, the fearful circumstances that now surround us but enforce that conviction, and must demonstrate to all that not merely these ordinary interests, but the very salvation of our State and her immunity from the devastations of civil war upon her own soil, are all at this moment intimately identified with the maintenance of that Constitution, the support of the Government engaged in defending it, and the adherence under all circumstances to that Union of the States which it was its chief purpose to perpetuate.

Entertaining these views it is only necessary for me now to say that my efforts at all times, whether as the chosen candidate of your Convention, or the chief Magistrate of the State, should their nomination be indorsed by the people, will be chiefly directed to the discharge of the paramount obligations which the faithful pursuit of the objects I have indicated will always necessarily impose.

I have the honor to be, with sincere regard, your obedient servant,

A. W. BRADFORD.

A CALL TO THE TEXANS.

The Galveston *News* publishes the following document:

FORT SMITH, Ark., Monday, June [illegible], 1861.

Men of Texas, look to your arms, and be ready for any emergency! The State of Missouri is almost subjugated; the small force she has yet in the field is being driven back upon Arkansas. We march to-day to help and aid them.

The Black Republicans boastingly say they have conquered Missouri, and will now over-run Arkansas and Texas. Will you permit it? Let these States now stand by each other and the victory is sure.

I am not authorized to call you into the field, but the time may soon come! It must not be said of Texas that she was not ready. Let your horses and arms be kept in good condition, with at least two wagons to each company. Take such arms as you can get. Had we arms here, Arkansas could sustain herself.

Texans, remember your former victories, and prepare to march to others.

You won your independence of Mexico, and will again do it from a more tyrannical foe.

The South will never be subjugated, never! never!!

BEN McCULLOCH,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

DISHONORABLE MENTION.

The following dispatch was addressed by President DAVIS to Dr. ANDERSON, of Kirkwood, Miss., in reply to an inquiry about his brother-in-law and nephew:

RICHMOND, Va., Thursday, July 25, 1861.

DR. E. H. ANDERSON: EDDIE ANDERSON, mortally wounded in the battle of Manassas, died at 5 o'clock P. M., next day, the 22d inst. Capt. MCWILLIE was killed on the battle-field. The conduct of both was the subject of special admiration. They were buried by the side of each other on the field.

JEFF. DAVIS.

LAW REPORTS.

Lien of Boarding-house Keepers on the Effects of their Guests.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Justices Daly, Brady and Hilton.

Stewart vs. McCready.—By the Court: DALY, F. J.—A boarding-house keeper, as contradistinguished from the keeper of an inn, should, in the sense of this statute, be regarded as one who furnishes accommodation for a definite period, as by the week or month, at a rate of compensation agreed upon. A guest, as distinguished from a boarder, is bound for no stipulated time. He stops at the inn for as short or as long time as he pleases, paying, while he remains, the customary charge. While he occupies the position of a guest the innkeeper has a lien upon his effects, and may detain them until he is paid for the accommodation which has been furnished. But if he and the innkeeper enter into a special agreement for any fixed period, at a stipulated price, he ceases to be a guest and becomes a boarder. The innkeeper relies upon the special agreement, and has no longer a lien upon his effects. In modern times, and especially in cities, the practice has become very general of furnishing accommodation by the week or by the month, at a fixed rate, or as the parties may agree, and the persons who furnish accommodation in this way are distinguished as keepers of boarding-houses. Before the passage of this statute this class, now a very numerous one, had no lien upon the effects of the persons to whom they supplied entertainment, and it was evidently the intent of this statute to give them the same lien which an Inn-keeper has upon the effects of a guest. The words "to the same extent and in the same manner as inn-keepers have such a lien and such right of detention," was intended rather to indicate the general nature and character of the lien than to specify any particular case or class of cases in which a boarding-house keeper might have a lien. If we did not so construe the statute then it would have no meaning at all, and in interpreting a statute we must assume that the Legislature intended something by the passage of the act.

HILTON, J., dissented.

BRADY, J.—The Act of 1860 (Session Laws, 771) gives to the keeper of a boarding-house a lien to the extent of the board due. It provides that such keeper shall have the right to detain the baggage of "any boarder," and discards all distinction between transient and permanent guests, and further confirms this privilege by giving such lien for the amount "which may be due for board by such boarder," without reference to the manner in which, or the time for which, the board became due. This right is not qualified by the declaration which follows, that the lien is to the "same extent, and in the same manner as innkeepers have such lien and such right of detention." These words apply to the character of the lien and the extent and mode of exercising it. They designate the lien which the keeper has for the sum due, viz.: the same lien as an innkeeper, when he has any lien at all. This statute was drawn, doubtless, with reference to the rule applicable to innkeepers in these cases; but the law-maker was either mistaken about the rule, or has been unfortunate enough to present an act which is obscure, and which it requires some reflection to understand. I think, however, that it becomes clear, as a matter of construction and intention, that the lien given to boarding-house keepers is without reference to the character of the guests, and that it makes no difference whether they are transient or not.

The judgment should be reversed.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

SUTHERLAND, J.—*Walter S. Weston et al. vs. Thomas Bennett.*—Attachment granted.

In the matter of the estate of George [illegible].—Subpœna granted.

Maice Ette vs. Charles Ette.—Report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. [illegible] Strong.—Judgment ordered.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Philip Fitzpatrick.—Judgment ordered.

B. F. Peterson et als. vs. Leroy W. Shaw.—Motion denied, without costs.

Alpheus Reynolds vs. Joseph Rock.—Order granted.

Charles Tracy et als. vs. The Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad.—Order granted.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau-streets.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning and evening—price Two Cents; mailed at Six Dollars a year; with Sunday Edition, Seven Dollars per year.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-Weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address for Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a *Club of FIVE subscribers shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.*

THE NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; three copies Three Dollars; five copies Five Dollars. Any person who will send us a *Club of TEN subscribers at once, shall receive an extra copy for himself, or retain One Dollar as his Compensation.* The Semi-Weekly and Weekly sent to Clergymen at the lowest club rates. Specimen numbers forwarded on application. Payment invariably in advance.

Letters to be addressed to H. J. RAYMOND & CO., Proprietors of the New-York Times, New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN—Leap Year—The Toodles.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon and Evening—Petite Troupe, Vaudeville, Burletta and Farce—Curiosities at all Hours.

STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 659 Broadway—Geo. Christy's Minstrels.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

There appears to be little doubt that the rebel Army at Manassas and in that vicinity is now made more numerous than it has ever been before, whatever its appointments may be. Immediately after the Bull Run battle, the rebel leaders made extraordinary exertions to concentrate troops in Virginia, in anticipation of another and more formidable demonstration by the National Army, and the result, it is understood, has been the transfer of large forces from Tennessee, which had been held there for the defence of the Mississippi, together with all that could be spared from the Cotton States, including a portion of Bragg's command at Pensacola. In addition to all this the work of improvement—for it can be called nothing else—has been steadily going on in Virginia. The Maryland side of the Potomac is now filled with refugees from Loudon and other counties, who have fled to avoid this impressment, in some instances driving over their stock to save it from the marauders, and in others leaving everything behind, glad even to escape with their lives. With the immense Army thus raised, it is absolutely necessary that some hostile movement should soon be made by the rebel leaders, but what direction it will take can hardly yet be decided. That it will be directly towards Washington, however, seems now to be doubted by the military authorities.

Everything remains quiet at Washington, and the condition of the Army there is reported as most satisfactory. Gen. McClellan on Saturday, in company with the President and other Government dignitaries, reviewed a portion of the volunteer troops on the Virginia side, and pronounced a highly favorable opinion as to their appearance and efficiency. Yesterday he reviewed the regulars stationed in the city. The stringency of military rule at the Capital has at last begun to affect the female sympathizers with secession there, some of whom have been arrested.

Another Southern agent was arrested in Philadelphia on Saturday—Samuel Eakin, connected with Mr. Sloat, who is now at Richmond, altering arms for the rebels. His papers disclose his complicity.

The transport *City of New-York* arrived at this port yesterday from Washington, having touched at Fortress Monroe, where she took on board a number of privateersmen, taken from prizes recaptured from the privateers *Dixie* and *York*, off the coast of North Carolina. The prisoners were lodged in Fort Lafayette, to await the action of the Government.

The Stock Market left off steady on Saturday. New-York Central, 73¾; Missouris, 42½ ℘ cent. The bidding for the City Bank Shares continues to improve, under the advantages, in the way of income, afforded by the recent Government negotiation. Exchange on London, 107½@107¾.

From the Times of Yesterday.

Government has at last very properly decided to prohibit the transmission of all written correspondence by the Express Companies to the seceded States.

Advices from Gen. Banks' command state that large quantities of flour and unground wheat, belonging to the rebel army, have been seized at a mill in the vicinity of Harper's Ferry by Col. Gordon's Massachusetts regiment, who also disabled the mill so that it will do no more grinding for some time to come. They report no rebel troops at the Ferry, but their pickets come in there occasionally. Intelligence from the other side of the Potomac indicates that almost the entire force under Johnston has been concentrated at Leesburgh, in anticipation of a movement on that place by Gen. Banks.

Mayor Berret, of Washington, has been put under arrest, and has been brought on to occupy a place in Fort Lafayette with the other Government prisoners. The immediate cause of this arrest is his recent refusal to take the new oath of allegiance prescribed by Congress, but there is no doubt that the Government has other and ample proof of his treasonable proclivities.

Daniel C. Lowber, of New-Orleans, was, no Sunday night, arrested at Crestline, Ohio, by Detective King, of this City, assisted by United States Deputy Marshal Archer, of Ohio, charged with being a bearer of dispatches from England to Jeff. Davis. His trunks were seized in this City some days ago, and the dispatches found. He acknowledges bearing the dispatches, but declares himself ignorant of their contents. He will be taken to Washington.

The Postmaster of this City yesterday received orders from Washington that no more copies of the *Journal of Commerce*, the *News*, the *Freeman's Journal*, or the Brooklyn *Eagle*, must be sent through the mails.

The schooner *Alabama*, loading at Pier No. 8, North River, with salt, leather, whisky, brandy, [illegible], tanner's oil, butter and other stores, was yesterday seized by order of the Surveyor of the Port, on suspicion of an intention to run the blockade of the Southern ports, and give "aid and comfort" to the enemy. The owner and shipper not being able to satisfy the authorities that the venture was a loyal one, the vessel was sent over to the Atlantic Dock for safe keeping.

Recent accounts from Fortress Monroe are much more encouraging than we have been wont to receive from there. Since the arrival of Gen. Wool, the condition and *morale* of the troops seem to have undergone a decided improvement. A system of discipline, which includes officers as well as men, has been inaugurated, which cannot fail to have good results, and grand reviews are held at the camps, in which all the troops take part. On Friday, reviews were held, both at Camp Hamilton and at Newport's News. On the morning of that day experiments were made at the Rip Raps with Sawyer's rifled cannon. One of the shells thrown burst in the midst of the rebel camp at Sewall's Point, cutting down the flag-staff and creating considerable commotion among the Confederates. The gunboat *Seminole*, which has arrived at Old Point from the blockade off Charleston, reports the *Roanoke* and the *Vandalia* as being stationed there. The *Seminole* brought up the schooner *Albion* as a prize, loaded with sugar, coffee, fruits and cigars.

An attempt was made by the Secessionists at Cumberland, Md., on Friday evening, to capture ex-Gov. Thomas, while he was addressing a collection of Union men before a hotel in that place. The Union men were too strong, however, and not only drove off the Secessionists, but continued the work by the destruction of the office of the *Alleganian*, a rabid secession newspaper. Yesterday morning, another attempt was made to capture Gov. Thomas, by throwing the train on which he was [illegible] off the track. About eight miles from Cumberland a number of cross-ties were discovered on the track, and at the same time a number of armed men were seen descending the hills on either side. The engineer, however, managed the engine so skillfully as to throw the obstructions off the track without injury, and the Secessionists were foiled.

The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Morse; the Seventeenth Massachusetts Regiment, Col. Fellows; and the Seventh Maine Regiment, Col. Mason, arrived in this City yesterday from Boston, *en route* for Washington. They all took their departure immediately for the seat of war, the first two going by the New-Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, and the last by the Camden and Amboy line. Each regiment had a full complement of men, and was in no respect inferior to the regiments hitherto raised in New-England. The Twenty-first Massachusetts Regiment, before leaving Jersey City, was addressed in a few patriotic and well-timed remarks by Gen. Hiram Walbridge.

Two attempts were made in Connecticut yesterday to raise peace flags—one of which failed, while the other was successful. The first was at Stepney, ten miles north of Bridgeport. According to previous announcement a meeting was to have been organized after the raising of the flag. No sooner was the flag hoisted, however, than the Union men made a rush for it, pulled it down, and tore it into shreds. A Union meeting was then organized, which passed a series of Union resolutions. Last night the *Farmer* newspaper-office, published in Bridgeport, was demolished, notwithstanding the efforts of prominent citizens to prevent it. The other flag-raising was at New-Fairfield, where about four hundred persons were engaged in the enterprise. An attempt was made by about seventy Union men to pull the flag down, and a desperate fight ensued, in which two of the "peace" men were seriously injured. At last accounts the flag was still flying.

The Cameron Rifles, Col. Betge, who have been in quarters for some time past at Bergen Hill, N. J., arrived in this City yesterday, on their way to Washington. Before leaving, however, they got into a most disgraceful brawl with some of the Fire Zouaves, and the officers of the regiment hacked and cut a police officer with their swords. It is supposed that the policeman will recover.

By the Pony Express, which passed the Outer Telegraph Station, ninety-five miles beyond Fort Kearney, yesterday morning, we have advices from San Francisco to the afternoon of the 16th inst. The markets were somewhat more active, and there was some improvement in prices. Official advices had been received from Washington relative to the organization of the fifteen hundred volunteers to serve on the Plains in the absence of the regular troops. The command had been assigned to Col. Carlton, of the Army, and Major J. R. West, of San Francisco, was to be second in command. No doubt was entertained that the requisite number of men would be immediately obtained The last Panama steamer, with treasure, took down twenty-five United States Infantry, commanded by a Lieutenant, as a guard. There is no State news of importance, and nothing later from Oregon or British Columbia.

The market opened firmly, on Saturday, for Flour, but the export demand having been checked by the scarcity of vessels and the firmness in freights, prices closed heavily, with a downward tendency. Wheat was depressed, and was 2c.@3c. ℘ bushel cheaper. Corn was unusually active, and a shade higher. Cotton was more sought after, at full rates. Rio Coffee was in good request, at steady figures. A moderate business was transacted in Provisions, Rice, Sugars, Whisky, Hops and Tallow. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine declined, and closed quite irregularly. The changes in other branches of trade were not important. There were 519 vessels of all classes in port. Senator Latham, of California, visited the Produce Exchange during business hours.

A Danger that Should be Looked Into.

We wish to call the attention of all our Generals on the Potomac, and in Western Virginia, to what we regard as probably the real danger now menacing the Capital. The care of our military authorities has been for some weeks past so earnestly addressed to the strengthening of their lines on the heights of Arlington, in Virginia, and more recently of those on the Northern approaches to Washington, that we have very little apprehension of any direct attack upon the position of our Army there. But there is a point and a danger to which we fear attention has not yet been directed, and we therefore submit our views on that point publicly, that they may the sooner reach every officer who shares the responsibility of a proper defence.

It is well known that the rebel General, Lee, was dispatched to Western Virginia, immediately after the battle of Bull Run, to collect together what remained of the routed forces of Garnett and Wise, and to oppose a front against the menaced advance of Rosecrans—who succeeded McClellan in command of the tra-montane National Army, on the transfer of the latter to the Potomac. But it is not generally known that in addition to the rebel forces then scattered in the mountains, Lee was supplied with other troops drawn from the Army at Manassas Junction—and especially from that portion of it which had formed the reserve, and was not engaged at Bull Run. With these forces it has been represented that Lee has made his appearance at Huntersville, and is about to threaten or attack the advanced position of Rosecrans, at the Cheat Mountain Pass.

Here end our *facts*; and what we have now to add is only our own *theory* of the object of this uncertain movement, and the dangers which, under good generalship on the part of the enemy, it portends.

We cannot believe that the rebel leaders would have consented to weaken their Army at Manassas Junction, under existing circumstances, merely to engage in a doubtful contest in the mountains of Virginia—where even a successful campaign could win but little beyond the bare honors of barren victories. We believe, on the contrary, that the object of Lee's movement was, and is, to coöperate in the attack on Washington, and the subjugation of Maryland to the slaveholding despotism; and that his main Army is not now, and never has been, since the 21st of July, in the neighborhood of Cheat Mountain Pass. Our theory is that Lee has been sent with reinforcements from Manassas, as a nucleus, around which he has reorganized the broken and scattered regiments of the West, and such recruits as he could gather on the way. And that it was especially for this purpose—for the purpose of assisting his outfit—that the counties around Manassas Junction were ransacked and robbed of all the private teams and material for transportation, that could be found on the plantations, under a general order issued by Beauregard a few days after the fight at Bull Run.

Where, then, should we look for Lee and his Army, if the Capital and not Western Virginia is their destination and *but?* In our opinion, that officer is probably at this moment advancing *northwardly*, by easy marches, along some of the valley roads lying between the Alleghany and North Mountains—or between the North Mountains and the Blue Ridge—towards the Potomac. But the recent rains have swollen the river, and it is more than probable that, if he has already approached the stream, he is now encamped, drilling, organizing and recruiting, while awaiting the fall of the waters, when the Upper Potomac will be almost everywhere fordable. If we are right in our conjecture, we shall not be surprised, as soon as the river recedes sufficiently to justify his advance, to find this Army, now universally supposed to be in front of Rosecrans, emerging from the mountains two hundred miles distant from the most advanced position of our own column of the West, and crossing the Potomac into Maryland entirely above the extreme right of McClellan's line.

If, we repeat, our theory is right, and we have correctly penetrated the rebel strategy, we may expect to hear, almost simultaneously, that Lee is pushing rapidly along the old National Road to the rear of Banks' command—now said to be at the mouth of the Monocacy—while Johnston or Beauregard is passing the Potomac to assail his division in front. If this is really the plan—and we can see nothing, so far, to prevent its adoption and complete success—Banks will presently find himself encompassed by the Monocacy on his left, the Point of Rocks or the Catoctin Mountain on his right, the Potomac in front—Lee, with possibly 25,000 men on his rear, and Johnston or Beauregard planted between the Monocacy and all aid from McClellan. We state what we say on the authority of one who knows the country—who has explored, surveyed and traversed the whole neighborhood now occupied by Banks—and, from the facts exhibited to us, we believe that if our main assumption is correct—that Lee has really been sent to turn the position of Banks' command, by a wide sweep to the West—it can be done, and that that command, unless well sustained, will be cut off, and captured or dispersed.

We submit our views of the danger simply, that they may be well weighed and considered by the Generals in command, whose duty it is to guard against the danger by providing the proper securities. We have our own views on this point also, but we forbear to submit them to those whose proper place it is to understand such matters better than we do. On this occasion we wish merely to add, that if this movement should be allowed to prevail, we know of nothing to prevent such an Army as the rebels would then have on the north bank of the Potomac, from marching directly upon Baltimore, or pushing straight on, in the flush of a successful movement and great victory, to the still unfortified northern front of the National Capital. We have seen no allusion to this danger, and we therefore apprehend that it may not have occurred to our commanders. If it has not formed a part of their study, we think it is full time that it should enter into their future calculations as a primary element. In the meantime, we think it should be made the duty of Gen. Rosecrans *to find out* what force is between Cheat Mountain Pass and Huntersville; and that of Gen. Banks to know what forces the enemy are massing south of the Potomac, both on the eastern and the western slopes of the Blue Ridge.

Shall We Borrow British Gold?

The English papers, which lend themselves to the interests of the Slaveholding rebellion, are the victims of disquieting apprehensions lest the British Court or British capital shall be enlisted on the side of the Union. The London *Times*, surrendering its City Article to fatiguing arguments against the solvency of our Government, offers a thousand reasons, beside the supposed prohibition contained in the Queen's proclamation of neutrality, why British gold should not be exchanged for National bonds. The *Saturday Review*, the organ of literary snobbery, labors earnestly in the same direction. The vision of a possible advertisement inviting sealed proposals for twenty million pounds sterling, to replenish the empty coffers of Treasurer Chase, is to these Pro-Slavery zealots a nightmare, pregnant with unspeakable evils for their Southern *protégés*, and it will go hard but political economy shall be made to furnish logic enough to defeat the miserable attempt. Why, indeed, should England lend her spare millions to promote a war with which she has no possible concern? That England is not concerned, is one of those convenient assumptions which so much facilitate an otherwise lagging argument.

It may, of course, be taken for granted that no formal effort will be made by Government to borrow foreign money. Not that the effort would be unsuccessful. Even without resorting to those countries, the Governments of which have carefully defined their neutrality, there would be no difficulty in placing thrice the amount we shall have to negotiate at the same rate of interest we pay here; for the great money markets of Amsterdam, Frankfort, Bremen and Hamburg, are open to us, and there we have to encounter none of those hostile influences which would certainly embarrass us in London. But, as we have had occasion already to show, the resources of this country are sufficient to meet the largest drafts the Government can make, so long as these drafts are accompanied with specific provision for the payment of interest and the reimbursement of the principal. If money is not safe in the hands of Government, it is safe nowhere; and nowhere else, in periods like the present, can equal profits with equal security be found for investments. This obvious reason is enough to settle the question as to the probability of our sending fiscal agents to Europe, to imitate Yancey and his fellows by begging an obolus for pity's sake at every house-door of the Old World.

But while we shall not go after foreign capital, there is every reason to believe that foreign capital will come to us even more freely than the domestic capitalist will deem desirable. It is well known that large sums of the recent loans have been taken at second hand by foreign buyers, among whom Englishmen are not wanting, and as events unfold the probable result of the war, such investments will no doubt be multiplied indefinitely, and greatly to the advantage of the Treasury. Capital cannot afford to be idle; and so long as we are by the necessity of war withdrawn as customers from the European merchant and manufacturer, vast amounts thus set at liberty must look anxiously for employment. It will not take long to decide whether consols at 3¼ or federals at 9 per cent. are preferable. The simple circumstance that provision by taxation has been made for the payment of the interest of the latter, and that that taxation is less than a fifth of that which England is constrained to levy, even at a period of peace, must suffice to satisfy the most cautious where the balance of profit is to be found. We shall be indeed greatly mistaken if at the end of the war, this Government be not an important debtor to European money lenders.

For the rest, if the journals we allude to will cease the discussion of contingencies not likely to occur, and attend to those of actual occurrence, they may secure some insight in matters in regard to which they are perversely unintelligent. What time they have wasted upon our demand for a loan in England, upon the effect of collecting revenues at the South, over the decks of men-of-war; upon the expected invasion of Canada, and other similar hypothetical cases, has been productive only of bitter and resentful feelings which may—who knows how long hence?—react very unpleasantly upon our censors. We say so much, not as a threat, but as a prediction amply autherized by the laws of cause and effect.

The Fighting Element of the South.

The Confederate Junto at Richmond has authorized Jeff. Davis to raise for his service an Army four hundred thousand strong, to be composed of cavalry, mounted riflemen, artillery and infantry, in due proportion, and to serve for a period of not less than one nor more than three years. This, if meant for anything more than mere show and brag, involves a levy *en masse* of all the white men in the seceded States capable of bearing arms. The whole fighting population of Davis' widespread dominions—all those who "would rather fight than not," as well as those who would rather *not* fight—must be put in soldier's clothes in order to make up this number; and even then, it is to be feared, there will be fewer soldiers than figures.

The gross force said to be already enlisted for the war, (as given by the rebel Secretary of War in his report since the battle of Bull Run) amounts to 194 regiments, besides several detachments of artillery and cavalry not yet formed into regiments; and the official statistics published in the Richmond papers, make it appear that a grand total of 210,000 soldiers of all arms were in the rebel service at different points a fortnight ago. There remains then, one-half of the force required, or about 200,000 men, yet to be raised. If the apportionment to the various States be made according to the white male population, the ratio from each State of the whole number required, will be about as follows:

Alabama	42,000	South Carolina	25,000
Arkansas	26,000	North Carolina	50,000
Florida	7,000	Texas	34,000
Georgia	45,000	Rebel Virginia	68,000
Louisiana	31,000	Rebel Tennessee	43,000
Mississippi	31,000		

NOTE.—This excludes one-third of the population of Virginia and Tennessee, for the loyal sections of these States.

We certainly are not of those who at this day would underrate the enemy, either in regard to his fighting resources or anything else; but neither can we give implicit credit now, any more than formerly, to the preposterous boasts which he throws out, in the hope of thereby intimidating the North. We do not say that it is absolutely impossible that Davis should raise this immense army in his dominions, but if he does, it will be the most remarkable levy in the military history of mankind. When the French Directory, in a terrible exigency, ordered the arming of every man in France able to carry a gun, they could not obtain a tithe of the ratio of the population that this levy involves.

Men fit for soldiers must be between the ages of 18 and 45 years. Twenty per cent. of the population or less than a million men in all Davisdom, are of these ages. This includes all the adult slave-aristocracy of the South,

> "The oiled and curled Assyrian bulls,
> Smelling of musk and of insolence"—

all that atrocious population known as "poor whites," which has attained its growth—men of all sorts, shapes and sizes,—the muscaline incapables of all kinds, the sick and infirm, cripples, blind men, cock-eyed men, pot-bellied men, idiots and imbeciles, (not a few,) criminals, and all the inhuman odds and ends of humanity generated in slave society which it is impossible ever to convert into soldiers. The real fighting element that it is possible, to draft into an Army, does not certainly comprise more than a fourth of the whole number; and, if the official reports could be credited, it would seem that nearly that number is in arms, under the rebel flag, at this moment. And, indeed, we believe that nearly all the fighting men of the South *are* already enlisted who can be coerced or cajoled into joining the rebel Army. If, from his five million white subjects, Davis can force into his service two hundred thousand more men, it will be nearly a clean sweep of every able-bodied white man in the eleven seceded States. Every city and hamlet from Norfolk to El Paso must be denuded of its craftsmen, tradesmen, shopkeepers, clerks, swells, hangers-on, and all its able-bodied citizens; industry and traffic must be suspended, as commerce there is now suspended; nearly all the plantations and farms, from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, must give up their owners and white cultivators; slaves will be left without masters, and wives forsaken by husbands; the planters must send off their sons for soldiers, and give up their negro-drivers to flog the Yankees; and the ghastly dream of the chivalry will at last be realized of a society divided into only two castes—soldiers and slaves.

Undoubtedly, however, Davis had his eyes upon the populous and warlike States of Missouri, Kentucky and Maryland, and the fighting Indian Nations, as auxiliaries in furnishing his four hundred thousand rebel troops. Immediately after the passage of the Army bill by the Confederate Junta, another bill was passed "extending the Army organization over" those States and Delaware, and providing for raising in them volunteer regiments and battalions for the rebel service; and an act had also already been passed to secure the "friendship and coöperation" of the Indian tribes west of Arkansas—who, it is boasted, are ready to furnish to Davis twenty thousand warriors. In these great Border States, and in Tennessee and Virginia, lies the great fighting strength of the Slave States. Tennessee we believe to be the only one that has furnished troops in the ratio required by this bill; and she, if we are not mistaken, has considerably exceeded it. Most of the other States have not raised half the number required, though the local papers in nearly all of them have declared that every man that could possibly be raised had enlisted. Desperate exertions have been made to force men into the ranks; every incentive has been offered; every good and bad passion has been appealed to. The South has exhausted itself in its first levy. It now looks anxiously for aid to the populous Slave States still in the Union, to which it is adroitly shifting the scene of operations. The National Government should by all means transfer the seat of war from Missouri as soon as possible, and prevent the further enlistment of rebel troops there, and from Kentucky.

Business Activity Compatible with a State of War.

A war is not necessarily incompatible with a prosperous condition of a country engaged in it,—in fact, it may give an extraordinary impulse to its industries by the demand created for its products, and by the universal energy and activity which it excites. The commercial and manufacturing interests of England made vast progress during the whole period of her colossal wars with France. Her command of the ocean ensured security at home, and kept open for her the markets of the world. With the exception of Ireland, no hostile foot trod her soil, so that industry and enterprise had at all times full scope. The Low Countries were never more powerful, nor hardly more prosperous than during the terrible wars so long waged for their independence against Philip the Second. Their territories were for generations the battle-ground of Europe, and their political existence threatened by powerful foes on every side. Yet, in the midst of these long wars, theirs was the richest country on the Continent, in ratio to its area and population. The Dutch and Flemings are by nature a laborious, pains-taking and thrifty people, and so adapted their habits to their conditions that they were equally expert with implements of destruction or industry, and were always ready to assume either, as the occasion called.

In the United States the great rebellion arrested universal attention, and, for a time, nearly put an end to the ordinary avocations of society. It was a matter that entranced every one, and held all spell-bound, till its direction and effect could, with some accuracy, be measured. We had no precedent to guide or reassure us. We could not, for a time, answer for the stability of our composite form of Government. If the South went, would not the West, the East, or the Central States go? Was the treason of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet too deeply seated to be resisted and overcome? Would the great party at the North that helped to place them in power remain faithful to the cause of freedom? Could we, in the wide-spread treachery in the Army and Navy, save the Capital and our forts and Navy-yards from seizure and destruction? Could we save the Government itself from annihilation? These were the questions to be answered as conditions precedent to all business operations, for if the nation was to go down, all individual interests would go with it. It was inevitable that everything should for a time give way to such inquiries, and till they were answered, that everything else should remain in suspense.

The most, if not all these questions have been satisfactorily answered in the affirmative. Our Government remains intact, and so, in popular estimation, does the country. Our people are one in a common object, the putting down of a great rebellion, and when 22,000,000 are united against 5,000,000, and with tenfold greater means, no one can doubt the issue. We are still under the same Government that has nurtured and protected us for seventy years. We are left with all the precedents of the past. The foot of no rebel soldier has trod the free soil of the North. Any man can pursue his ordinary vocation with a feeling of entire security. All the internal routes of commerce in the loyal States are as uninterrupted as they were before the rebellion. The sea is open to us for the exchange of our commodities. We have had, in succession, two bountiful harvests. Our exports for the season of the year were never so large as at the present moment. Every condition for the development of a material prosperity is, consequently, present, or for its rapid recovery from a great reverse. Added to the ordinary stimulants to activity, are the immense expenditures of Government, all made among ourselves, and which cannot fail to second in a powerful manner the natural recovery due to individual enterprise. We can see no reason, therefore, why we may not expect a steady and decided improvement in all branches of business. In fact, such an improvement must be the result of premises about which there can be no dispute, and which everywhere else have produced what we predict for ourselves. The manufacturers and merchants have suffered most, but the agriculturist is full-handed, and his wants and means of payments must soon put all other interests which are based upon the products of the soil, upon their legs. While this healthy and certain process of recovery is going rapidly on, the country has, in the economy it has practiced, made up no small portion of its losses. Money was never more abundant. In our misfortunes we are able to keep all other nations in our debt, they purchase from us necessities; we from them, luxuries. They must keep up the volume of their imports from us, while we can forego ours altogether. Although we are usually lavish in our expenditures, we can readily adapt ourselves to an almost austere style of living, and discard all the cunning fancies of European growth which, in prosperous times, wheedle us out of so much money. Above all, we are a nation complete in ourselves, and, unlike any other, capable of producing every necessity and nearly every luxury of life. We shall now fall back, in a great measure, upon our resources, and, between industry and economy, soon find ourselves as well off as we supposed we were a few months ago.

Express Conveniences.—We have the formal notification of the Government that no further communication between the United States and the rebel districts will be allowed to be made through the agency of Express Companies. This will be a severe blow to the Secessionists. Adams' Express Company has been as useful to the Confederate Government, in its business up to this date, entirely legitimate, as the United States Mail could have been. But the United States have derived no equal advantage. For, while rebels have been allowed everywhere in the loyal States to pick up valuable information and send it to the South, no union man could do a like service in the South for the United States Government and live. This unfair state of things is now changed. We are on a footing at last with the enemies of our Government.

There is a small slander indulged in by rebel sympathizers in our midst on the Express subject, to the effect that the permission of Express communication with the South has been a mere trap—that letters were overhauled at Louisville and other points, to detect the Northern correspondents of Southern men. The present order of the Government disposes of that falsehood; for why suspend the communications, if such effectual and valuable espionage were practiced?

The White Flag.

There seems to have been quite an eruption of white flags, last week, over in the State of Connecticut. The simultaneousness of the attack is evidence of concert of action. It is an artful attempt to convert sporadic treason into a peace epidemic. The scheme does not seem to prosper; for before the white flag goes up, the starry ensign of the Republic must come down. So Mr. Wigfall stated to Major Anderson when Fort Sumter was bombarded and on fire.

When we in the loyal States are in the last extremity of existence, as Maj. Anderson's men were—when our shirts are torn up for wadding, our magazines on fire, no ammunition to be reached, and our men lying prone to get breath—we shall doubtless be prepared to think of white flags. But not before. And when we are driven to lower the red-barred streamer, be sure it will not be done cravenly. We will salute it before it comes down, in token that it has braved the storm of battle and never yielded to expediency, cowardice or treason. Such is the spirit of the American people.

The friends of the white flag tell us they only desire "peace"—and peace is truly worthy of any Christian people's pursuit. But there are conditions without which peace is not possible nor desirable, even to a Christian. To become subject to a despotism that crushes body and soul in its rigor, is not compatible with Christian duty. To yield to a principle that dissolves society and governments at the will of mad minorities, is not fidelity to our trust as the world's civilizers and reformers. To submit a great Christian Power to assassination, and have its influence for good in the world succeeded by a rampant despotism that lives on the life-blood of subject races, is not the courageous and illustrious Christianity that gilds the history of past ages. But such is the miserable, dastardly kind of submission that is commended to us, in the name of "peace," by traitors in Connecticut and elsewhere.

Peace with Confederates means the plunder of the Nation—the wresting of the Mississippi River from the free keels that by right have used it, from Pittsburgh on the Ohio, and St. Anthony on the Mississippi, and the Yellow Stone on the Missouri, to the Balize on the rim of the Gulf. Peace with the rebels means the degradation of white labor by the enforced recognition of Slavery as the ruling element on the Continent. We are not prepared for this.

We distinctly charge that the simultaneous attempt to show the "white feather" in the secession districts of the country, is the result of a treasonable concert, agreed on by leading rebels, introduced first in Kentucky under Breckinridge's auspices, and relying for its success on the agitation and exaggeration of the secession journals throughout the Free States. But the Government overtook the chief agents in the conspiracy, when it shut the mails to the newspaper organs of treason. That movement clips the wings of the Northern dove of peace—which is found, upon scrutiny, to be only a great white goose, that has laid golden eggs for its owners, engaged in the "Southern trade," in days gone by.

The Democratic Party was ingeniously attempted to be made an instrument in the "white feather" movement—but so far with signal lack of success. We have not seen a more forcible nor patriotic adjuration of the Democratic people to the duty they are so gloriously performing, than Hon. D. S. Dickinson has made in a recent speech. We quote three brief passages for the benefit of the Connecticut malcontents, as illustrating the spirit of the New-York Democracy:

> "*I cannot afford to turn away from my duty because a political opponent is acting with me, nor to stay back from a duty because a political friend deserts me.* No; I must go on and discharge a great duty. I hold it to be the first duty of every citizen, of every party, to aid in restoring—if restored it can be—this great and good Government.
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> *Let every American citizen, instead of crying Peace, Peace, when there is no peace, rally upon the ramparts until secession is silenced—until the roar of artillery has ceased.* Then we shall have peace—enduring, perpetual peace; and as monsters are seldom born of the same generation, we shall have no more of this secession in the present century or the next. This Government is the Government of the American people. It is ours to use, ours to enjoy, but it is not ours to subvert.
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> There is no half-way house in this matter—no tarrying-place between sustaining the Government and attempting its overthrow. *There is no peace proposition that will suit the case until the rebellion is first put down.* And were I in favor, or disposed to tamper with this rebellion, or aid or countenance it, I would go and take up arms with them. Because, if it is right for them to take up arms, it is right for them to have armed aid and assistance. If they are wrong, if they are guilty of treason, and murder, and arson, then they should be overthrown by the whole power of the Government, and put down so that no resurrection day will ever find rebellion again."

A Tribute to Mayor Berret.—We cannot permit Mayor Berret, of Washington, to pass within the walls of Fort Lafayette without doing justice to a characteristic which distinguishes him from the vulgar herd of rebels. It is not because he has been an efficient municipal officer, and during the novel and disorderly experience through which the Capital of the country has passed, has labored zealously for the maintenance of law and public peace; or that he has refrained from communication with the insurgents, and from noisy demonstrations of sympathy with their cause. These facts are of course to his credit. But what is greatly more creditable is his refusal to take the oath of fidelity to the United States Government, while his heart was with those who are laboring for its overthrow. His case, it will be remembered, is almost singular.

[illegible] in office have been amply armed with [illegible] to warrant them in gulping down oaths of allegiance by the score. Is not their primary obligation due to the State, of which they are citizens; and does not that obligation discharge all subsequent undertakings. Is not every leader of the rebellion, with which he sympathizes, saturated to the lips in perjury? Does not, in short, the base of the whole secession movement rest upon the futility of all oaths sworn to the Federal Government? With such principles and precedents to guide him, it is no wonder the mob of office holders, surrounded by the corrupt and demoralizing atmosphere of the Capital, should be ready to repeat, time and again, the forms which they cannot regard as of any substantial consequence. Mayor Berret has individualized himself from this reckless mob. He has proved it possible for a man to be disloyal to his country without being disloyal to truth and honor; and this demonstration must always be remembered to his credit.

The War Department Waked Up.

The following telegraphic dispatch from Washington City was sent over the wires and published to the world on Saturday;

"The Secretary of War has dismissed Patrick [illegible], the principal messenger to the Department. *He was a pet of Floyd's,* and *has been suspected of treason,* as he was known to entertain *strong sympathies for his former Chief.*"

The country will, of course, be reassured by this evidence of the caution and vigor of the War Department; but few patriots will be able to restrain the inquiry why a man of Johnson's notorious rebel affiliations and sympathies was kept in the confidential employment of the War Office down to last week.

In this connection, we ask the attention of every patriot to the letter of our Washington correspondent, published in to-day's Times. Its statements are of the most startling and painful character. We trust they may receive the prompt and earnest consideration of the President. We assure him as a faithful friend that there is urgent need for him to do so. There was never yet an Administration strong enough to survive the settled adverse convictions of the American people.

School for Secession.—On account of the condition of affairs in the South the colleges and schools of that section have nearly all been broken up. In some places most extraordinary and disreputable means are resorted to for keeping literary institutions alive. But the most monstrous of all cases is that of an individual and his wife, at the head of some sort of seminary at Nashville, who announce, in an appeal to the public for support, that they will carefully indoctrinate their pupils in the principles of secession; that the boys and girls shall read secession speeches, receive secession counsels, sing secession songs, and unite in secession prayers! It is difficult to believe that this is other than a piece of irony, and yet it bears all the evidences of genuineness. We presume that even Secessionists will scorn such a pitiful piece of pandering as that.

VIEWS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Startling Developments of the Report of the Treason Committee—Great Number of Traitors Retained in Office—Danger in the Navy-Yards and Arsenals, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Washington, Friday, Aug. 23, 1861.

It is to be regretted that the report of the Committee appointed to expurgate treason from the various Departments of the Government cannot be published until next Winter, when Congress meets. Its developments would startle the nation, although I am sorry to say that, well authenticated as they appear to be, they make little impression upon those whose peculiar duty it is to see that no traitor lurks about the Capital of the nation, and especially that no man of doubtful loyalty is retained in office. The Committee is now ready to report in part, but its labors are by no means closed. *It has already been ascertained that more than two hundred men of secession sympathies are retained in office in Washington.* A few have been removed, but the great majority still make their monthly drafts upon the National Treasury. There are thirty-two of these men in the employment of the War Department, in various capacities—about half of them being clerks, and the remainder officers, surgeons, mechanics in the arsenal, messengers, and so forth. There are some eight or ten of these mechanics, who are proven to be Secessionists, and their employment in the arsenal will explain the fact that bombs have been ascertained to be filled with sand or saw-dust. The President has been assured by officers in the Army, that if even half the bombs thrown at Bull Run by our batteries had been filled with combustibles, the havoc among the enemy would have been terrible.

The Navy-yard also is found to contain a number of Secessionists, and no doubt they have played the same game there that the Arsenal traitors have carried on. But all the departments can count their scores of these secret sympathizers with rebellion; and the Sixth Auditor's office will have to reorganize after the disloyal element has been removed.

The President is literally surrounded by spies and traitors, unless the testimony delivered before the Committee does great injustice to his door-keepers and gardener; while the man who is now engaged in painting the White House is proven to be a most active sympathizer with the rebels, if not their secret agent. These facts have been brought to the knowledge of the President, and it is to be presumed that he will not be long in turning adrift the treacherous recipients of his confidence. These men stand at the door of the Council Chamber, and if, as the evidence before the Committee goes to prove, they are traitors and spies, they can be of far more use to the rebel Government at Richmond, than to that which gives them their daily bread. Their humble situations make them none the less formidable enemies to the country, considering the peculiar relation in which they stand to the President.

I understand that when the War Department was informed of the names of the traitors in the arsenal, and the evidence against them, the matter was referred by Gen. Scott to Gen. Mansfield; and that the latter had the men arrested and brought before a Justice of Peace. The Justice notified Mr. Potter, the Chairman of the Committee, that the prisoners, arrested by or in the name of the Committee, were before him. He of course replied that he had nothing to do with the arrest—that the Committee had no power to arrest any one, their sole business being merely to investigate facts and give information to the proper department. *Gen. Mansfield curtly replied that if the Committee withdrew the charges he would set the men to work again, and accordingly did so.*

The evidence before the Committee seems to be given with candor, and, so far as is apparent on the surface, without malice or prejudice. There must of course be [illegible] in this rule where so many witnesses [illegible]. But the Committee have voted no verdict upon the testimony of one witness; and have, in probably every instance, where an official has been reported as disloyal, the evidence of three persons on oath to sustain them. Injustice may have been done in some instances, but there can be no question of the fact that the Committee have sought the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, without fear, favor or affection. The name of the gallant Potter, who, as Chairman, has had the leading part in performing the duties of this Committee, will be a guarantee for the integrity and efficiency with which the task has been performed.

There has been quite a flare up in the War Department. There is an effort making to turn out my old friend Col. Ripley, as head of the Ordnance Department, and put Maynardier in his place. Rumor says that Ripley had almost a fight a day or two ago with the Chief Clerk in the War Department—something about a contract. It is also said that an effort is making to get rid of that gallant soldier, Col. Joe Taylor, brother of Old Zack, who holds the position of Assistant Commissary-General. It seems that, like Col. Craig, the former head of the Ordnance Department, Taylor can't get along with the jobbers and contractors. Gen. Gibson, the head of the Commissary's Department, is at the point of death, and probably this circumstance may have quickened the malice of Col. Taylor's enemies.

Observer.

AFFAIRS IN MARYLAND.

Treasonable Communication with Virginia—Rebel Spies Everywhere—Troops Passing Troops Baltimore—Confederate Prisoners, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Baltimore, Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

The disloyal element of the southern portion of this State, particularly, is affording the Government no little annoyance. It is by means of communication between the southern shore of Maryland and the eastern shore of Virginia, that the rebels have received a large proportion of their information in regard to the military preparations of Government.

Intelligence is nightly conveyed across the Upper and Lower Potomac in small boats by rebel spies. Spies are everywhere busy throughout the State, and in direct and constant communication with the rebel Army. They walk our streets at noonday—they sleep in our houses—they eat at our tables—they watch our railroads and talk with our officers and soldiers as they arrive at our dépôts or march through our streets; and, in the most friendly manner in the world, hob-nob with us and empty their glasses with lofty and patriotic sentiments to the American Eagle and Star-Spangled Banner. They conduct themselves, generally, with such an exemplary air of candor and patriotism that they pass in our midst without exciting the slightest suspicion of their loyalty. Prisoners fall into our hands—are placed in our jails—and even here means are afforded them to communicate and converse with their friends in the most unrestrained manner possible. This is not an aggravated or artificial view of the case. There is confined in (or rather attached to) the jail in Washington, a Virginian physician—a man of liberal intelligence and property—who was captured near Alexandria at the commencement of the war, and was holding the rank of Surgeon in the Confederate Army. His comrades, who were taken prisoners with him, took the oath of allegiance to the Government and were released. The Doctor refused, and was allowed the liberty of the jail yard upon his parol of honor. Scarcely a day passes that he is not visited by strangers and his parol violated by passing outside the jail limits and entering the carriages of his friends, at which times letters and papers are feely exchanged, and unrestricted conversation permitted, while our own soldiers, who may be confined there, are barely allowed to see their friends for a moment through the iron lace-work which separates them from the outer world, and all of whose letters are opened and read. The jailor is in no wise responsible for this clemency, but, on the contrary, is greatly opposed to it.

Gen. Dix, after proving the impracticability of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for his garrison at Fort McHenry, either by digging or boring, has resolved to remedy the want by the introduction of a supply from the main pipe of the city. The distance to the Fort is 1½ miles, and the survey and measurement has been commenced preparatory to laying the pipes.

Yesterday nearly 3,000 troops reached this city from New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania, and passed immediately on to their destination at various points on the Potomac, with the exception of one regiment, which for the present is stationed here.

The first to arrive in the morning was the New-Jersey regiment. They landed at the foot of President-street, and immediately took up their line of march through the city to the Camden station, where they took cars for Washington. They are uniformed in all respects as are the First, Second and Third Regiments of that State, who are already in the service. Immediately following the New-Jersey Fourth, another train arrived, bringing a detachment of 350 men of the Thirty-second Pennsylvania Regiment, destined for Washington, together with 114 teamsters for Gen. Banks' Division at Sandy Hook. Both detachments proceeded forward to their destination.

A detachment of Col. McReynold's Lincoln Cavalry also arrived from Philadelphia during the morning, and were forwarded to Washington without a moment's delay, their horses having been dispatched to that place in advance of them.

At noon, a fine regiment of 1,150 men arrived at the Bolton dépôt, from the Northern Central Railroad. It was Col. Black's Pennsylvania Regiment, and his orders terminating at this point, he marched his command into the western part of the city, where they now remain in camp.

A later passenger train from Philadelphia brought 550 men belonging to Sickles' Brigade, of New-York, who left for Washington without delay.

All day yesterday, and throughout the night, smaller bodies of troops were passing through the city from the East, together with large supplies of wagons and camp equipage, for Washington.

The excitement of our populace was further exercised by the appearance among us of twenty-three Confederate prisoners, who arrived by rail over the Northern Central Railroad, who were captured at the battles of Phillippa and Cheat Mountain, in Northwestern Virginia. They presented quite a pitiable sight—three of them having lost an arm each, and another a leg—notwithstanding which they appear very cheerful, and answer with seeming pleasure the various questions with which they are plied by the eager crowd by which they are surrounded. They assert that they were induced to engage in the rebel cause by false representations entirely. Much sympathy was had for the prisoners, and through the influence of Gen. Dix they were assigned quarters at the Gilmor House. At 5 o'clock, this afternoon, they proceed on board the steamer *Louisiana* for Old Point, from whence a flag of truce will convey them to Norfolk, where they will be released upon their parole of honor.

Baltimore, Saturday, Aug. 24, 1861.

The steamer *Hugh Jenkins*, which left last Wednesday morning for Point Lookout, at the mouth of the Potomac River, upon an excursion, returned last evening, bringing back the families and friends of those who chartered her. It appears there were the strongest foundations for the suspicion, mentioned in my letter of last Wednesday, that she was likely to fall into the hands of the Secessionists, and but for the armed force, which was ordered on board by Gen. Dix, at the earnest solicitation of the Deputy Provost-Marshal McFay, would most assuredly now be in their possession. Besides the soldiers and excursionists, five policemen, under the charge of Lieut. Carmichael, accompanied the boat.

Her intended sailing from this port was communicated to the Secessionists of Charles and St. Mary's Counties, and through them the intelligence was carried across the river to Virginia. Capt. Griffith, who commands the boat, was adverse to the excursion, apprehending that an effort might be made to capture her. According to statements made by residents at the Point, on Wednesday a force of about 350 rebels assembled at the wharf, and waited until within about three hours of the boat's arrival, when a panic broke out among them, and they hurried away in schooners for the Virginia shore, alleging that a large force of National troops were marching upon the place, and that the boat was protected with cannon and a large force of soldiers.

It was understood by the inhabitants at the Point that the boat was to bring down a large force of recruits for the Southern Army, and that the boat was either to be sold to the firm of Jeff. Davis & Co., or be forcibly taken possession of. But, when instead they discovered a gallant little force of our own New-York soldiers on board, together with the police force, their rage and chagrin knew no bounds. The soldiers were "red devils" and "Lincoln's pimps," while the police were the abject tools of a military despotism. They boasted that if their programme had been carried out, the boat, upon landing at Point Lookout, would have been seized, armed with cannon, and dispatched upon a privateering expedition.

As soon as her passengers could be landed at the wharf, the state of affairs becoming immediately known, the boat steamed out into the stream about a mile and a half from the shore and came to anchor, retaining on board the company of Duryee Zouaves who had accompanied her. During the night some very mysterious movements occurred. Two schooners were sighted tacking around the steamer, apparently with hostile intentions, but finally proceeded up the river. A large sailboat or sloop was afterwards discovered leaving the shore near Point Lookout, but on account of the thick weather her destination could not be determined. At a later hour a steamer made her appearance (probably the *St. Nicholas*, which was stolen in those waters by the Secessionists some time ago,) from the Virginia shore, and sounded long and frequent signals with her whistle, but meeting with no response from either the *Hugh Jenkins* or the shore retired in the darkness.

There was no United States vessel to be seen at the mouth of the river during the stay of the boat, and the *St. Nicholas* is in the habit of running across the river, conveying men and goods, and trafficing with the inhabitants of St. Mary's County with the utmost freedom and impunity.

During the passage down the river a passenger named Mc Elwee boasted of his secession proclivities, and threatened to murder the Captain of the boat upon her arrival at the Point. The fine gentleman was immediately seized and placed in keeping of the Zouaves until the arrival of the boat when he was suffered to leave, which he did with apparent satisfaction and was not seen again.

At 9 o'clock, on Friday morning, the boat steamed up to the landing, and receiving on board her passengers arrived at her wharf in this City, at 6 o'clock P. M., being the last trip probably she will make for the present.

The New-York papers were again seized yesterday at Philadelphia, consequently Baltimore again went to-bed out of humor.

Argus.

Amusements.

The third concert of the season took place at Central Park on Saturday afternoon, and attracted a very fine attendance of our most respectable classes. The weather was all that could be desired, tempting alike to those who could boast of horseflesh and those who could not. Hence there were more people present than we have witnessed on any previous occasion. The vicinity of the music-stand was densely crowded, and in the adjoining drives there were vehicles of all kinds, and in the greatest profusion. A scene of greater animation has seldom been witnessed in this City, and, as the best of order prevailed, we may safely refer to it as one of the most pleasurable days of the year. At the appointed hour Mr. Dodworth assumed the *bâton*, and, under its influence, a varied programme was admirably interpreted. A couple of hours were passed amid healthful and charming influences, and when the throng separated it was with good wishes toward the patrons of music who had furnished them with so excellent an entertainment. The numbers present can hardly be estimated, but those who are dexterous in such matters say that there were not less than twenty thousand persons.

The Winter Garden enjoys a monopoly of theatrical matters, and, in consequence, is thriving prodigiously. Mr. J. J. Clarke is the rage, and attracts audiences which remind us numerically, and otherwise, of the palmy days of last season. This meritorious comedian has not found it necessary to make any important change in his bill. The "Toodles" is still the great attraction. Mr. Clarke's engagement will continue for a couple of weeks longer.

At Barnum's Museum that illustrious stranger, the Hippopotamus, continues to attract a crowd of admirers. He is to be seen at all hours, and waits upon his visitors with the most affable politeness. The other curiosities of the establishment will be found in the catalogue under our amusement column.

Mr. George Christy's admirable band of Ethiopian Minstrels continues to give its superb entertainment at Stuyvesant Institute every evening. Our country friends who want to hear minstrelsy without any admixture of vulgarity, will do well to pay George a visit. He is the only artist of that persuasion in this City who merits any kind of consideration. Supported, as he is, by admirable singers and performers, it is not remarkable that Stuyvesant Institute is regarded with so much favor.

The fluent pen and graceful fancy of Mr. Robert Goldbeck, the composer, have been exercised lately in the composition of four patriotic songs. They are as yet in manuscript, but will shortly be published. The first is called the "Song of the Volunteer," the second, the "Song of the Constitution," the third, the "Soldier's Farewell," and the fourth, the "Zouave War Song." The numbers of this timely group are characterized by clearness of melody, and by a very happy treatment in the accompaniment. As songs they are intended to be popular, and can hardly fail to become so. The words of the series are by Miss Virginia Vaughan.

Mr. Theodore Eisfeld at last accounts was in Germany. Mr. and Mme. W. V. Wallace are rusticating at an English watering place, and will probably spend the Winter in Europe. Aptommas, the harpist, goes to Paris, and will stay there until the prospects on this side of the Atlantic are somewhat brighter. Mr. George Loder, who is married again, is about starting for Australia, where he contemplates giving a series of entertainments similar to those given by the Draytons. It is said that he will visit New-York on his way back. A correspondent writes from Rome:

"The celebrated *basso* Coletti got into a scrape the other day at his native town of Anagni, whither he recently returned from a musical engagement at Naples. It appears that Signor Coletti gave a brilliant *soirée* at his palace, and invited all the noble families—the 'seven stars' of Anagni, as they are called—and all his own friends and acquaintance, but no officers of the regiment of Papal Zouaves quartered in the town. The palace was crowded, the music was first rate, and the whole completely successful; but, lo and behold! on the morrow an irate Zouave officer waited upon the *basso*, complained of the slight put upon his corps by the omission of a general invitation, would accept of no protestation that the guests were all personal friends, and that no affront had been intended; and only [illegible] after having [illegible] sonorous *soufflet* on the astounded singer's cheek."

The mantle of poor Jullien seems to have fallen upon Mr. Alfred Mellon. This popular and excellent conductor announces a series of grand Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden, commencing on the 12th ult.—the orchestra to be one hundred, and the chorus two hundred. The programmes are of the true Jullien stamp—half classical and half popular.

The Central Park Concert.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The writer attended the concert at the Central Park last Saturday, and was delighted to find assembled at the end of the Mall a crowded audience of many thousands of well dressed and orderly, though heated and fatigued persons. With the simple fact that the announcement of out-of-door music is enough to draw at least twenty thousand people out of the City, of whom two-thirds are willing to walk a mile of a hot afternoon, and that such an audience will be quiet and orderly, his delight ends. The concert arrangements were entirely inadequate to such an audience. The canvas canopies under which a small part of the crowd obtained shelter from the sun, together with the crowd itself, absorbed and deadened the music so that in no direction could it be heard with satisfaction. Within a hundred feet there was a carriage road, whereon the passage of vehicles and the attempt to set down passengers, constantly created a noisy turmoil. It is not too much to say that of all the host who were really attracted to the Park by the promise of such music as the announcement gave all reason to expect, every one must have been disappointed.

These remarks are not made with a fault-finding purpose. The arrangements were very well for a small audience of not over-nice people, and perhaps this was all the Commission could prepare for. But it having been demonstrated that it is possible already, in the heat of Summer, in war-time, to collect the largest and best audience, in all respects, that ever assembled to listen to music in America, upon the Park, surely the Commissioners are bound to make far better arrangements than they have hitherto. It is obvious that if the disposition of the people was properly met, these concerts could easily be made more successful than anything of the kind has ever been in Europe, and one of the most notable and admirable institutions of the City.

CRESCENDO.

LOCAL MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN FLUSHING—THE LIGHT ARTILLERY PREPARING TO LEAVE.

The Hamilton Artillery, of Queens County, is one of the oldest light artillery corps on Long Island, its organization dating back over twenty years. The officers now in command, viz.: Capt. Robinson and First-Lieut. Roemer, and others, are artillerists of established reputations, and their battery, on all public reviews, has attracted the favorable notice of military men. Failing to get to the seat of war with the Fifteenth Regiment—which did not go—they have since offered their services to the Government, and through the exertions of Mr. Smith, their Member of Congress, they have been accepted, and ordered to report themselves at Washington. On Saturday evening a public meeting was called of the citizens of Flushing for the purpose of procuring the necessary means to sustain the families of a portion of the company while they are absent. By some misunderstanding, or what is worse, indifference to the object, very few of the wealthy citizens attended. Hon. Luther C. Carter, late member of Congress, presided, and Mr. Baker was appointed Secretary. Mr. Carter commented with some severity upon the lack of patriotic spirit manifested by the well-to-do citizens. Gen. Hamilton, Capt. Robinson, Lieut. Roemer and others, addressed the meeting in a similar strain, expressing the readiness of their corps to move, provided the citizens would pledge support to the families. A series of patriotic resolutions was adopted, and the meeting was adjourned to this (Monday) evening, at the Pavilion Hotel, when a final decision will be come to.

LIGHT ARTILLERY FOR GEN. BAKER'S BRIGADE.

Gen. Baker is to have a battalion of four companies of light artillery attached to his Brigade. Capt E. Sturmfels, who served with such distinction in the German Revolution, and also through the Hungarian struggle for a Constitutional Government, side by side with the gallant Siegel, has been honored with the offer of command, and is actively employed in gathering together his old comrades, and other capable artillerists, to make up the battalion. Considerable progress has already been made. Gen. Baker, with characteristic energy, is coöperating, and is determined that this shall be one of the most thoroughly equipped and reliable corps which have yet taken the field. The head-quarters for recruiting is at the wall tent in the City Hall Park. Stations are also open at Harlem, New-Haven, Lowell and other places.

DRESS PARADE OF THE FIRST REGIMENT WASHINGTON GREYS.

This regiment has been encamped at East New-York for the past six weeks, during which time the most exemplary discipline has been maintained, and by constant drilling the men have attained a good degree of perfection in military evolutions. On Saturday the men were furnished with the balance of their arms and uniforms, and yesterday they had a grand dress parade on their camp-ground, and a concert by the regimental band. From four to five thousand persons were present to witness the parade, a large number of whom remained in the neighborhood of the camp throughout the day. This regiment will leave for Washington to-morrow.

A CALL TO ARMS BY THE MAYOR OF JERSEY CITY.

The following patriotic address was extensively posted up through the principal streets of Jersey City, yesterday:

SOLDIERS, ATTENTION!!!

To arms at once, those not armed in the State! The Mayor has been appointed by the Governor a Recruiting Officer for Jersey City, with authority to enlist men, enroll and swear them in at the Mayor's office. As soon as enrolled they will be forwarded to Trenton, and mustered into the United States service. Transportation will be procured as rapidly as the men are enrolled. All desirous of embracing this favorable opportunity will appear on Monday morning at the Mayor's office, in the City Hall.

The Governor of the State calls upon every citizen for his aid to swell the ranks. Jersey City cannot fail in responding to this appeal.

Jersey City, Aug. 24, 1861.

THE MAYOR OF WASHINGTON AT FORT LAFAYETTE.

Mayor Berrett, of Washington, whose arrest was noticed in yesterday's paper, arrived in this City on Saturday evening, in charge of detective officers Wilson and Elder, and was yesterday taken down to Fort Lafayette. He protests that he is a Union man, but refuses to take the oath of allegiance, *because in his opinion it is superfluous, he having already, as Mayor of Washington, sworn hard enough for all practical purposes.*

QUARANTINE REGIMENTS.

Eight inchoate regiments are quartered at and near Quarantine, namely: the Engineer and Artisan Corps, Yates Rifles, Empire Zouaves, British Volunteers, Third Irish Regiment, McClellan Rifles, New-York Rifles and Cameron Light Infantry. The Chaplain of the Young Men's Christian Association yesterday held five services among them; and numerous other services were held in other camps, under the auspices of the Association.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

Drowned.—Coroner Jackman held an inquest yesterday, at No. 20 Greenwich-street, upon the body of John Ryan, a laborer, who was recently drowned at Pier No. 8, East River, where he fell into the dock while engaged in loading a vessel belonging to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company. Deceased was a native of Ireland, 35 years of age.... The body of an unknown person was found, yesterday, in the dock at Pier No. 40, East River, but it was so far advanced in decomposition, that it was impossible to determine either the age or sex of the deceased. Coroner Jackman will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Accidentally Scalded.—Joseph Roach, a boy 10 years of age, was seriously scalded, on Saturday afternoon, by a discharge of steam from the rice mill, corner of South and Jefferson streets. He was taken to the New-York Hospital. The parents of the lad reside at No. 4 Pelham-street.

Police Reports.

ARRESTS BY THE POLICE.

Hugh Lynch and his wife Jane were arrested yesterday, charged with brutally beating Edward Toucy. The injured man was found by the Police early yesterday morning, at No. 433 Hudson-street, bleeding profusely from several wounds upon the head, which he charged Lynch and his wife with having inflicted. They were locked up by Justice Quackenbush, and Toucy was taken to the Hospital.... Charles Mount, book-keeper for Messrs. Bouton & Bruce, merchants, at No. 87 Walker-street, was arrested on Saturday evening, charged with having embezzled about $180 from his employers. He was brought before Justice Osborn and committed for trial. The accused resides at No. 47 Henry-street. His father, who is very wealthy, declined to interfere in his behalf.... A man named John Moran was arrested on Saturday night charged with passing a counterfeit $10 bill to Israel Kohn, of No. 212 East Houston-street. He [illegible] Stevens, a Frenchman, was arrested on a charge of stealing $17 from the pocket of Thomas Reilly, of No. 223 Pearl-street, whilst the latter was asleep upon a bench in the house. He was locked up by Justice Osborn for trial.... Edward Falconer, the street preacher, was arrested again, yesterday, for lecturing on temperance to a noisy crowd in the Park. He was taken before Justice Osborn, who released him on his promise to appear this morning and answer the charge. ....Wm. W. Fowler and Joseph Johnson were arrested, charged with attempting to pick the pocket of a gentleman who was witnessing the march of the Fire Zouaves. The prisoners were taken to court.... P. H. Moran, and Hepburn *alias* Madden, a sporting character, got into a fight together at the corner of the Bowery and Bond-street, during which which Madden put his teeth through Moran's ear, inflicting a severe wound.

Arrivals in the City.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois; John Arnet, of Elmira; A. M. Eastman, of New-Hampshire; J. Richards, of Chicago; C. G. Shaw, of Ohio; G. P. Baker, of San Francisco; G. Jerome, of Detroit; J. C. Peterson, U. S. A.; and C. H. Wolff, L. C. Hopkins and family, and J. F. Cole, of Ohio, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts; the venerable Dr. Stuart, Mr. Crowley and Mrs. Robeson, of Kingston, C. W.; Capt. R. W. Sherman, of the U. S. A.; A. M. Freeman, of Washington; Dr. J. R. Little and J. R. Titcomb, of the U. S. Navy, and E. D. Ellsworth, of Mechanicsville, are at the Astor House.

Capt. Haworth and T. Waller, of England; R. Casson, of London, Eng., and Signor Susini, of New-York, are at the Everett House.

Hon. L. B. Peck, of Vermont; J. H. Underword, of Missouri; J. W. Canese and family, of Rio de Janeiro; A. Franscia Costa, of Lisbon, Portugal; O. P. Temple, of Tenn.; J. H. Moore, of Missouri; Capt. McNutt, of the United States Army; A. H. Bughel, of Cincinnati; J. B. Shay and lady, of Chicago, and J. H. Pepper, of Memphis, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Hons. J. Hume, Indianapolis, and B. Thorp, of Milwaukie, Wis.; J. Peck and family, of Boston; C. Morse, of Geneva, L. F. Bissell, of Buffalo; W. O. Duff, of Philadelphia, and J. Levi, of Cleveland, are at the International Hotel.

Prof. Mehan and family, of West Point; H. F. Brewerton, of the U. S. A.; M. Meredith, of Philadelphia, and W. W. Scarborough, of Cincinnati, are the Brevoort House.

Maj. W. J. Allen, of U. S. A.; J. H. Barrett, of Washington, and E. C. Leach, of Iowa, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

[Advertisement.]

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

THE GRAEFENBERG FAMILY MEDICINES, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

The Graefenberg Institution was organized by act of Legislature of New-York, in 1848, and it is acknowledged as the most popular and scientific institution of the day.

Consulate of the United States of America, Bombay, Sept., 1860.

This is to certify that I am personally acquainted with J. F. Bridge, M. D., of the City of New-York, and that he is a learned and skillful physician of high standing; and further, that I have used the Graefenberg Medicines according to directions given in the *Graefenberg Manual of Health*, for several years, to my entire satisfaction; and I can confidently recommend them to all who wish to save doctors' bills and enjoy good health.

L. H. HATFIELD, American Consul, Bombay.

Many of the leading public men in the country have spoken in the highest terms of the Graefenberg Institution and its theory and practice. Others who are unacquainted with the medicines, but who are aware of the integrity and truthfulness of the Resident Physician, have permitted him to refer to them for the truth of what he may say. Among these last we have noticed the names of Horace Greeley, of the *Tribune*; Prof. M. P. Jewett, of the Vassar Female College, Poughkeepsie; Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York; Prof. A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, &c.

One of the leading Graefenberg Medicines is its UTERINE CATHOLICON, *Which is a certain cure for all female irregularities, weakness, tumors, ulceration, inflammation, whites, falling, and other local derangements of the uterine organs, as well as the constitutional troubles arising from them.* *Price,* $1 50 *per bottle.* ☞ For Six Dollars Five Bottles will be sent by Express, and charges prepaid to end of Express Line from New-York. ☜

Address JOSHUA F. BRIDGE, M. D., Resident Physician, Graefenberg Institute, No. 2 Bond-street, New-York.

Consumptives, ladies afflicted with severe or chronic uterine, or constitutional maladies, or irregularities, and those wishing care, skill or seclusion at time of confinement can be received as patients in the Institute Buildings.

☞ For terms, address as above.

Shirts made to Order.

A PERFECT FIT WARRANTED,

At the Shirt and Collar Dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.

T. C. GRANNIS, Agent.

For Sale—Eight shares in the *World* newspaper. Address B. R., Box No. 2,450 Post-office.

Grover & Baker's

Celebrated NOISELESS SEWING MACHINES, For Family and manufacturing use. No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE TRUSS, 2 Vesey-st., opposite the Church. Silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings, for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, Suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A female attends ladies.

Barry's Tricopherous is the best and cheapest article for DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists.

MARRIED.

Spring—Williams.—In this City, on Wednesday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Dr. Krebbs, in the brick Presbyterian Church, Rev. Gardiner Spring, D. D., LL.D., to Abby Grosvenor Williams, daughter of the late Elisha Williams, of Hudson.

DIED.

Jackson.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 25, Edward Cecil, infant son of Wm. L. and Mary Jackson, aged 1 year, 6 months and 21 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, on Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, noon, from the residence of his parents, No. 41 Eldridge-st.

Lawrence.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, Mary Alice, aged 9 months and 2 days, only daughter of Israel C. and Mary W. Lawrence.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her grandfather, Henry Whittam, Kent-av., near Ross-st., Brooklyn, E. D.

Sharp.—In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Aug. 25, Mary Chute, infant daughter of Alex. A. and Jeannette C. Sharp, aged 8 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 306 Dean-st., near 4th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Howes.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Aug. 24, Kate Clayton, only child of B. F. and the late Sarah A. Howes, aged 3 years, 9 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of Commonwealth Lodge, No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her grandfather, John G. Clayton, No. 234 Dean-st., to-morrow (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock.

Thompson.—In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 25, Thomas B. Thompson, in the 39th year of his age.

Funeral service at his late residence, No. 225 South 7th-st., Jersey City, at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Couzens.—In Dobb's Ferry, on Saturday, Aug. 24, Mary Helen, only daughter of Matthew K. and Susan C. Couzens, aged 1 year, 5 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at the residence of her parents at Dobb's Ferry, this (Monday) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Collins.—At Westchester, on Saturday, Aug. 24, Maria R. Collins, aged 32 years and 2 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her step-father, Jeremiah Von Drehle, and her brothers George and Michael Roulette, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Westchester. Her remains will be interred in Westchester.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

Moore.—At Sing Sing, on Friday, Aug. 23, Elizabeth, daughter of Benjamin Moore, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of her father, and of her grandfather, Clement C. Moore, are invited to attend her funeral, from St. Paul's Church, Sing Sing, on Monday, the 26th inst., at 4 o'clock.

Weston.—At his residence, at Sandy Hill, Washington County, on Sunday, Aug. 18, Hon Roswell Weston, aged 88.

Walsh.—At Newburgh, on Friday, Aug. 23, Laura S. T., only child of Augustus H. and Laura S. Walsh.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF WOOD, EDDY & CO'S.

KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

Kentucky, Extra Class 453.—Aug. 24, 1861.

6, 40, 39, 18, 45, 60, 3, 13, 35, 1, 59, 53, 15.

Kentucky, Class 454.—Aug. 24, 1861.

46, 77, 45, 71, 53, 34, 38, 74, 30, 63, 67, 64, 11.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to WOOD, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

The Library, Reading-Room and Down-Town Office will be reopened for the distribution of books, &c., on MONDAY, Aug. 26, 1861. During the evening of that day all the rooms of the Association will be thrown open to the public. Music will be furnished by Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band, and a general reunion of the members and their friends are invited for that occasion.

HARVEY H. WOODS, THADDEUS V. TABER, PETER J. BARRY, } Committee of Arrangements.

Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, Aug. 26, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture-room of St. Paul's Methodist Church, 4th-av. A report will be made by the Army Committee. It is also expected that several of the delegates from the Association to Washington will make interesting statements concerning the work in which they are engaged. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

[illegible]

MOTHERS.

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of cutting teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. Just the remedy needed.

We know it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of one female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.

A LADY OF THE FIRST RESPECTABILITY WRITES:

Dear Sir: I am happy to be able to certify to the efficacy of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what it is represented to accomplish. Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night, by his cries, would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of the Soothing Syrup, in order to test the remedy; and when given to the boy according to the directions, its effect upon him was like magic; he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since, and the little fellow will pass through with comfort, the excruciating process of teething, by the sole aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children should possess it.

MRS. H. A. ALGER.

Lowell, Mass.

TIMELY WARNING.

Every mother should be prepared to act in the capacity of both nurse and physician to her children; she surely she will discharge these duties much better than any one she can employ. If she does not, she ought to know that there is a medicine prepared by an old nurse and female physician, which has stood the test of many, many years, and is the most perfect thing on earth for children teething; it also cures Wind Colic, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and is sure to regulate the bowels. We say to every mother, do not let your own prejudices, or the prejudices of others, stand in the way of the relief, that will be sure—yes, absolutely sure—to follow the use of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

A PERFECT CHARM.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP certainly does, as the name implies, "soothe" the little sufferer into a quiet, natural sleep, from which it awakes invigorated and refreshed. And for the cure of diseases incident to the period of teething, such as Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Wind Colic, &c., &c., we have never seen its equal.

We have always been, and still are, opposed to the practice of drugging infants. This article has no deleterious effects whatever, and from our own experience, (we speak advisedly,) we have every confidence in it, and can heartily recommend it to all mothers. Take our advice—use it—and you will as strongly recommend it to others as we have to you.

THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when children teething are almost certain to be afflicted with dysentery and diarrhea. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is a never-failing remedy for these diseases, and will give immediate relief from all pain and distress incident to the process of teething. Every mother should provide it for her children.

DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE NOW KEEP Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. No medicine in the United States sells like it. It is a standard medicine, and its fame is world-wide. Physicians order and use it, wherever its magical effects have been witnessed.

Millions of bottles of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain.

Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sure to regulate the bowels.

Beware of counterfeits and imitations.

None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

MILITARY.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 2.

Head-quarters Lincoln Cavalry, Camp Eaton, New-York, Aug. 26, 1861. }

The companies of Lincoln Cavalry now at Elm Park and Belvue Garden will unite at Union-square, 14th-st., in this City, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, and then and there form regimental line. The right resting on Washington Monument. Companies will take their places in the line according to priority of muster, when the battalion will take up its line of march for Pier No. 2, passing down Broadway, *en route* for Washington. Captains of companies will see that the men of each company are supplied with 3 days' rations and canteens filled with pure fresh water. By order,

AND. T. McREYNOLDS, Colonel Commanding.

FIRST REGIMENT FREMONT RIFLES. COL. W. MERRITT. Head-quarters, No. 681 Broadway.

This regiment is now being mustered into service, and offers superior inducements to officers and men who desire to unite with a first-class organization. Make early application at head-quarters.

HEAD-QUARTERS LINCOLN CAVALRY, CAMP EATON, NEW-YORK, AUG. 24, 1861.—The companies of Lincoln Cavalry now at Elm Park and Belvue Garden will unite at Union-square, 14th-st., in this City, on Monday morning, the 26th inst., at 10 o'clock, and then and there form regimental line, the right resting on the Washington statue. Companies will take their place in line according to priority of muster, when the battalion will take up its line of march to pier No. 2, passing down Broadway, *en route* for Washington. Captains of companies will see that the men of their respective companies are supplied with three days' rations each, and canteens filled with pure fresh water. By order.

ANDREW T. McREYNOLDS, Colonel-Commanding.

S. C. Sprague, Lieutenant and Acting-Adjutant.

United States Mustering Office for Volunteers, No. 79 White-st., New-York, Aug. 22, 1861. }

THE COMMANDERS OF ALL REGIMENTS accepted by the War Department are requested to report at this office, without delay, the number of men recruited and present ready for muster; also, the number present who have been mustered, and still present; the names of all officers in their command engaged on the recruiting service, and the location of their officers. By reporting in person at this office I will explain all the provisions made by the Department for facilitating the collection, subsistence and transportation of recruits.

D. B. SACKET, Lieut.-Col. Fifth Cavalry, Mustering Officer.

Head-quarters Second Regiment N. Y. S. M., U. S. A., Poolsville, Md., Aug. 23, 1861. }

ALL OFFICERS, NON-COMMISSIONED officers and privates of this regiment now on furlough, are hereby ordered to join the regiment and report themselves to me at this place immediately. Any remaining from the regiment after the 28th will be treated as deserters.

G. W. B. TOMPKINS, Colonel.

TWELFTH REGIMENT, N. Y. S. M.—THE officers and members of Company G, Independence Guard, Twelfth Regiment, N. Y. S. M., together with those volunteers who accompanied the corps to Washington, also the members of the Old Guard and of the Home Guard, are requested to meet at the Armory, No. 504 Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Aug. 27, at 8 o'clock P. M. By order.

JAMES A. BOYLE, Commandant.

N. W. Smith, Secretary.

MILITARY SPECIAL NOTICE.—ALL PERSONS having claims against the Lincoln Cavalry for supplies or subsistence, previous to mustering in, are requested to present the same for certification by the Colonel and Quartermaster of the Regiment, on Monday, Aug. 26, between the hours of 10 A. M., and 3 P. M., at the office of F. C. ADAMS, No. 113 Broadway, 2nd floor.

WANTED.—A QUARTERMASTER'S POSITION is now open in a regiment ordered to Washington in fifteen days. An experienced or practical man, who can furnish means for recruiting, will only apply. Address QUARTERMASTER, *Herald* Office.

RECRUITING AGENTS WANTED—MEN who can recruit men for a first class regiment. A liberal price will be given for every man recruited. Apply at No. 491 Broadway, between 2 and 3 P. M.

IF YOU WANT A COMPLETE AND IMPARTIAL HISTORY OF THE WAR, FROM ORIGINAL SOURCES, AUTHENTIC AND UNMUTILATED, GET PUTNAM'S RECORD OF THE REBELLION.

700 large pages are now ready, containing everything.

Lyon's Powder and his Pills All the Insect tribe will kill.

ALL THE GENUINE LYON'S MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER AND PILLS bear the fac-simile of E. LYON. All others are counterfeits or base imitations. Beware of unprincipled imitators. Sold by D. S. BARNES, 202 Broadway, and by all respectable dealers.

"COLUMBIA THE PRIDE OF THE WORLD." This splendid new national song—music by D. D. Griswold, Esq., appears in the HOUSEHOLD JOURNAL this week.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—SOME COPIES of New-York *Times* of Sunday, July 14. Apply at subscription desk, New-York Times Office.

English Wool Trade.

From the Circular of John L. Bowes & Bro.

Per Canada.] LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1861.

Since our circular of 13th July, the Wool market has been dull, and some branches depressed, but during the last ten days a more settled tone has been apparent, but consumption continues restricted, and no important change is looked for at present. English Wools are in fair request, and prices have recovered 3d to 2d ℔ lb., from the lowest point. Mediterranean kinds suitable for Army Clothing are scarce, and firmly held. Donskoi white fleece has been sold at 8d to 8¼d for short, and 8½d to 9d for Worsted, also grey and black at 6½d to 7d. Of Cordova there is a stock at this port of 400 bales which may be bought at 8½d, also 11,000 ballots washed Peruvian at about 14d.

In Scotland public sales of native Wool have been held this week, and considerable business was done at 5d. to 6½d. for ordinary to extra Laid Black-faced, 7d. to 8d. for Laid Cross, 9d. to 12d. for Laid Cheviot.

The London auction sales of Australian and Cape have progressed heavily at 10 ℔ cent. reduction on May-June prices, excepting choice-Australian, which is wanted; a large quantity of short greasy Cape has been sold at 3d. to 5d.; during the last few days ease in the Money market and a fair prospect for our grain harvest have increased the competition. French and German buyers operate sparingly.

Buenos Ayres Mestizo and Merino are exceedingly dull, and at the continental ports there is an unsold stock of 20,000 bales in the hands of importers, who are willing sellers at a reduction of 20 ℔ cent. on prices that were current early in the year.

At the end of this month, after the close of the fine wool sales, 1,000 bales East India and 4,000 bales Donskoi, Mogadore, Buenos Ayres, and other low wools will be offered in London.

At Liverpool, about the end of September, public sales will be held of 17,000 bales East India, and 8,000 bales Mogadore, Donskoi, Turkey, Egyptian, Peruvian, Buenos Ayres, Cordova, &c.

From the annexed official returns we compile the following statement of the exports of Woolens, &c., from this country to the United States:

Description.	During the first 6 months of each year 1859.	1860.	1861.
Woolens: Cloths of all kinds—Duffels and Kerseymeres	£421,006	£361,765	£221,388
Mixed Stuffs, Flannels, Blankets and Carpets	1,188,859	857,202	501,940
Worsted Stuffs	758,914	514,984	302,935
Total value exported to the United States	£2,368,779	£1,733,951	£1,026,263
Total value exported to all other countries, exclusive of the United States	£4,568,186	£5,450,797	£5,552,164

IMPORTS OF WOOL, ETC., INTO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	Importations first half of 1859.	1860.	1861.
Wool, Sheep and Lambs:			
From Hanse Towns and other parts of Europe ... ℔	12,811,699	12,839,460	9,462,930
British Possn's in S. Africa	4,855,227	6,326,037	5,385,861
British East Indies	3,802,764	7,228,115	5,272,318
Australia	27,610,265	33,509,520	33,252,261
Other countries	4,691,039	5,374,485	4,321,064
Total	53,770,988	65,277,617	57,694,430
Wool, Alpaca and the Llama Tribe ... ℔	1,361,278	1,283,724	1,349,003
Hair—Goats' Hair or Wool ℔	290,848	730,320	1,081,886
Manufactures of Hair and of Goats' Wool ... value £	120,691	196,827	177,805
Woolen Rags, torn up to be used as Wool ... ℔	......	......	......
Woolen Manufactures:			
Manufactures not made up—value ... £	308,734	318,887	364,157
Articles wholly or partially made up:			
Shawls, Scarfs and handchiefs ... ℔	74,523	212 962	310,522

Miscellaneous Foreign Items.

According to the *Annuaire Encyclopédique*, the average number of suicides in each year in France is 3,899, of whom only 842 are females. It is in April, May, June, and July, that they are most frequent, and the age of the greatest number of persons committing them is from 40 to 60. Of the total, 2,833 are accomplished by strangulation or drowning, 271 by suffocation with the fumes of charcoal, 395 by fire-arms, 153 by sharp instruments, 110 by leaping from high places, 93 by poison, and the rest by different means.

The Rev. Father VENTURA, the famous and favorite Jesuit orator, died two days back, at Versailles. The Secretary of the nunciature, Mgr. MEGLIA, received special orders from Rome to get possession of the deceased's papers; but the *Temps* says that Father VENTURA some time since confided certain important documents throwing a light upon the history of the Romish Church, to private friends, who will publish them in proper time.

M. THIERS was very nearly drowned a few weeks since, while bathing at Puys, near Dieppe. He was carried out by a wave, and when brought to shore by a bathing man, who swam after him, had lost consciousness. He, however, speedily recovered, and is now none the worse for this mishap.

The *Indépendance Belge*, which mentioned as a rumor that a serious political conspiracy was discovered at St. Petersburg, says that the object of the conspirators was to put aside the present Emperor and his family, and to give a Constitution to Russia. A Senator, who was at the head of the affair, was arrested, and two noble ladies who were compromised were banished.

DRY GOODS.

NEW-YORK MOURNING STORE.
NO. 477 BROADWAY.
M. & A. MYERS & CO. have received 7 cases of the best English BOMBAZINES, DRESS DES INDIES, and other new goods, for deep mourning, at the lowest market prices.
M. & A. MYERS, No. 477 Broadway.

A CARD.
W. JACKSON, No. 551 Broadway, having purchased a large lot of Bombazines at panic prices, is offering them at retail at less than cost of importation.
Also, Black and Second Mourning Silks in every style and quality, at unusually low prices, together with a large and general assortment of desirable Mourning Goods, purchased during the recent panic, which he is offering at little more than half cost of importation. Special attention is called to Black Silks at 6s. and $1 per yard.
W. JACKSON, Importer of Mourning Goods.
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

AT R. H. MACY'S,
SIXTH-AV. AND FOURTEENTH-ST.
Ladies, you will always find the best Paris Kid Gloves, &c. Auction lots in Lace Goods, Lace Mantillas, &c.; auction lots in Embroideries, auction lots in Ribbons, auction lots in Hosiery, auction lots in Linens and White Goods, auction lots in Linen Handkerchiefs. Best styles French Flowers; job lots in Yankee Notions; Ladies' Under-clothing, Corsets, &c.

NOTICE, LADIES.—THE NEW TARIFF HAS advanced the price of Zephyr Worsted. We shall sell at our old prices for 30 days. White 12½ colors as usual, best quality. N. B.—Small wares, combs, brushes, &c., &c., at ELGER'S, No. 882 Broadway and 19th-st., east side. Remember Elger's Saxony Yarns.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.
FIRST-CLASS EXTRA LARGE HOUSE ON TWENTY-THIRD-ST. AT AUCTION,
(In consequence of the owner going abroad.)
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange: EAST TWENTY-THIRD-ST.—The valuable four-story brown-stone front house and lot No. 69 East 23d-st., north side, near 4th-av. The house is 28.3 by 45 feet, with three-story extension; very complete, in perfect order, and tastefully decorated; all the modern improvements throughout; elegant marble mantels throughout the house, brought from Italy. Terms will be liberal. Lot 28.3x110 feet. Possession immediately, if required. For cards of admission and full particulars, apply at the auctioneers' office.

100 PER CENT. PROFIT.—TWO OR THREE days sale. 600 Brooklyn City lots will be sold at public auction, commencing on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. To be sold on the premises, between Broadway and Bushwick-av., or Boulevards, and Cooper-av. and Van Voorhies-st., and the adjoining neighborhood, which is within five minutes' walk of the cars to either of the ferries. The Broadway and East New-York Railroad cars pass the premises, and the three-cent railroad now running from Williamsburgh ferries to Morrell-st., when completed, passes the premises through Knickerbocker-av. to the cemeteries and water-works.
N. B.—Terms, $25 cash, and $5 per month or more, at the buyer's option. These terms will put in the reach of many persons to secure a home, at probably half its value, at other times would be excluded, by the terms and the price of lots. These lots are on the grade, and in an excellent neighborhood. A. IVINS, East New-York.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
SHERIFF'S SALE OF WATCHES AND JEWELRY, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR will sell on MONDAY, Aug. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 36 Chatham-st., corner Tryon-row, a large and extensive stock of watches and jewelry, diamonds, silver and plated ware, glass-cases, fixtures, iron safe, &c. Also, at 2 o'clock, at No. 29 Division-st., the contents of a millinery-store, comprising a large and general assortment of goods in the line.

WILLIAM MYERS, Auctioneer.
LARGE SHELF SALE OF CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS will sell, in lots to suit dealers, on TUESDAY, Aug. 27, at 10 o'clock, at No. 85 Maiden-lane, all kinds of white granite and common ware, including the entire stock of a dealer, slightly damaged by fire. Sale positive for cash. Goods carefully repacked for shipping.

S. & J. BOGART, Auctioneers.
THIS DAY, MONDAY, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at No. 131 Bleecker-st., near Laurens-st., the entire household furniture contained in the five-story house, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, carpets, kitchen furniture, one gray mare. Catalogues are ready. A deposit will be required from all purchasers.

FOR SALE—THE MACHINERY OF A MILL, nearly new, for grinding Sombrero and other guano. The machinery is of the most approved style used for this purpose, and built in the most substantial manner, with ever requisite facility for carrying on the business for which it was constructed. Can be seen and further information obtained by applying on the premises, corner of Imlay and William sts., Brooklyn.

KINGSFORD'S OSWEGO STARCH IS always perfect. KINGSFORD'S name is on every box and package, for the protection of the public.
☞ The attention of families is solicited to their new style SILVER-GLOSS STARCH.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A sober, honest and industrious young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is also a good waitress; has lived one year in her last place; has the best of City reference; is fond of children; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED BY A capable young woman, a situation to do chamberwork and washing, or would take care of children; can do embroidery and plain sewing; is willing to make herself useful; no objections to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing, or would take a laundress' place in a small family, or do general housework; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation as chambermaid and waitress, nurse and seamstress, chambermaid and laundress, or waitress only, by a Protestant young woman, with the best of City references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT woman, a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Can be seen for three days at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A GERman woman, as first-class French cook, in a private family; understands English and American cooking, all kinds of bread, cake, puddings, paste and fine desserts, creams, jellies, ices and confectionery. The best of City reference as to character and ability. Address No. 189 West 33d-st., near 8th-av.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION IS WANTED BY A well experienced woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good cook; understands meats, soups, games, gravies and desserts of all kinds; is a good baker of bread, biscuit, pastry, and is willing and obliging; can enter her place this day. Call at ACKERMAN'S, No. 609 Broadway, up stairs.

AS COOK OR GENERAL SERVANT.—Any lady in want of a first-class English domestic, who is a good, thorough cook and first-class washer and ironer, experienced in all kinds of housework, may be suited immediately by applying at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, with one of excellent character, neat and reliable habits. Willing to hire at very moderate wages.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A CAPABLE, TIDY woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and to do coarse washing; understands pastry, soups, jellies and game; wages, $9; also, by her cousin, a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or as nurse and to work at the needle; can take charge of a baby. Call at, or address, No. 184 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as first-class cook in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as soups, game and pastry, and is an excellent baker; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 513 6th-av., Room No. 10, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE German Protestant woman, a situation as thorough meat and pastry cook; understands all kinds of American, German and French cooking; first-class City reference; no objections to the country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, for two days.

AS COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED by a most respectable young woman with four years City reference from her present employer, a situation as cook and laundress; is an excellent cook and baker; makes good pastry and is a tasteful laundress; good disposition; no objection to country; wages moderate. Call at No. 820 Broadway, hall door, for two days.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, &c.—Wanted, by a steady well-disposed girl, with good recommendations, a situation in City or country, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; will be found thoroughly competent for her duties; can make nice bread, pies, &c.; wages moderate. Apply at No. 378 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young woman, as cook; is an excellent baker of bread; understands her business in all its branches; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, at No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS cook, washer and ironer, by a woman well recommended. Wages, $7. Also, by a young woman, to do general housework; lived six years in her last place; wages, $6; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young Protestant girl, as a good plain cook; no objections to assist with the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 8th-st., St. Mark's-place.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A THOROUGH cook and laundress, with the best of City reference, a situation in the City or country; understands meats, poultry, baking, and pastry; washes and irons well; wages $7 to $8. Call at or address No. 184 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK, &c.—A HARD-WORKING GIRL wants a situation in the country; can cook, bake and wash and iron first-rate; also, milk and make butter. Can be seen at No. 177 Bleecker-st., up stairs.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable young woman, as cook; will assist with the washing; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 242 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—A NEAT and industrious girl desires a situation to do general housework, or as chambermaid; is honest, faithful and good-tempered. Can be seen at her present place, No. 159 Lexington-av.

A HOUSEKEEPER WANTED—TO TAKE the oversight of a small family in the country. The applicant must be a member of an Evangelical Church, and be able to give the best references as to character and competency. To one who, for the sake of a quiet home, is willing to accept of a moderate compensation, this situation will be found desirable. Address L. G., Box 169 *Times* Office, stating place of residence and references.

AS HOUSEWORKER.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant girl as general houseworker in a small family; best of reference can be given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 77 Henry-st., New-York, fourth floor, front room.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a middle-aged English woman, a Protestant, who is thoroughly competent to take the entire care of a baby and full charge of the nursery; would go in the country in a City family. The best of testimonials as to character and capability. Apply at No. 114 3d-av., corner of 14th-st., in the grocery store.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE person, a situation as nurse, who has been in that capacity for the last fourteen years, and is fully competent to take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 76 4th-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as nurse, and to do plain sewing; is competent to take the entire charge of a baby; is a neat sewer; no objections to travel with a lady; very best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 244 6th-av., rear, between 15th and 16th sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY AN experienced American woman to take care of an invalid, or would take the entire charge of an infant; best of City reference can be given. Apply for three days at No. 176 9th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPETent American woman, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; no objection to assist in chamberwork and make herself useful; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

ALL FAMILIES OUGHT TO TAKE SERVANTS from the Metropolitan Institute, No. 32 6th-av., between 4th and Amity sts. The proprietor having been 8 years in the business, is known to conduct the Institute in a reliable and business-like manner. Ladies will always find a large selection of superior female servants, American, German, Irish, &c. Immediate and careful attention paid to orders by mail. OTTO F. VON RHEIN, Proprietor.

ALL FAMILIES AND SERVANTS WILL find the largest select institute at No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av., for German, Scotch, Irish and American women, civil and capable; wages to suit the times; good places always ready. Conducted by Mrs. FLOYD. All orders by mail promptly attended to.

MALES.

COACHMAN'S SITUATION WANTED.—A gentleman desires to obtain a situation for his coachman, not having any use for his services at the present time. He can recommend him in every respect without reservation. Address Box No. 2,001, P. O.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a respectable man, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of carriages and horses, and will be found of a civil and obliging disposition, and can be well recommended. Address P. H., No. 244 East 9th-st., or Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

A SALESMAN.—WANTED, IN A RETAIL GENmen's furnishing store, a young man as a salesman; one familiar with the business; salary small. Address, with references, E. M. W., Box No. 120 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A SINGLE MAN WANTS a situation; he understands the care of horses and is a good driver; no objection to do garden work if required; good reference given. Address B. H. W., Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN, WITH two years' reference, wishes a situation; is an excellent coachman, a good plain gardener and a very useful man about a gentleman's place; can be seen, with reference, at No. 77 Bleecker-st., three doors west of Broadway, up stairs.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—FOR GREENWICH, CONNECTICUT—Two girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, milker, &c., and one as chambermaid, waiter &c.; Protestants preferred. Apply immediately, bringing last reference, at No. 65 East 40th-st.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A RAILROAD TICKET office, 3 porters, 2 girls to travel, and 1 stewardess. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED—A CLERK FOR A SHIPPING OFFICE, also for a steamer, four girls to travel to Europe and California. Apply at No. 7 Chatham-square.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—MEN TO MAKE knapsacks. Apply at No. 65 East 20th-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner of Pine and Nassau sts., New-York,
Issue Circular Notes and Letters of Credit for travelers available in the UNITED STATES, CANADA, WEST INDIES, SOUTH AMERICA, and all the principal cities of the world. Also, Mercantile Credits, for use in Europe, China, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.
The Union Bank of London, as agents of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, letters of credit or circular notes of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, West Indies, South America, &c.

TREASURY NOTES,
For payment of duties or for investment,
Bought and sold by
KETCHUM, SON & CO.
No. 40 Exchange-place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

CALIFORNIA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
CITY COUPONS BOUGHT BY
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
No. 50 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS.
The highest market price paid for Land Warrants, by
F. M. MYERS & CO.,
No. 6 Broad-st.

PROPOSALS FOR $100,000 OF THE CROTON WATER STOCK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until Friday, Sept. 6, 1861, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred Thousand Dollars of the Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York, authorized by chapter 372 of the Laws of 1860, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Aug. 9, 1860, for increasing the supply of Croton water, and extending the necessary works for accumulating and distributing the same.

The said Stock will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly, and the principal will be redeemable on the 1st day of November, 1883.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof; and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be required to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premiums on the same.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed, "Proposals for Croton Water Stock of the City of New-York," and the same inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City.

ROBERT T. HAWS, Comptroller.

City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, August 7, 1861.

OFFICE OF TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD CO., (EASTERN DIVISION,) No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 15, 1861.

TO HOLDERS OF TRUSTEES' CERTIFICATES.—Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with the terms of the 13th and 14th Articles of an Agreement, bearing date 15th December, 1858, creating this trust, an assessment has been called by the Trustees of Six Per Centum on the amount of certificates issued which assessment is payable at this Office on or before the 20th day of September next.

Circulars, assigning the reasons and necessity for this call, have been sent to all holders whose address is known and on application will be forwarded to any parties in interest who may not have received them. By order of the Board. EDWIN BARTLETT, Chairman of Trustees.

CERTIFICATES OF BANK STOCK LOST.—Certificate (No. 126) for twenty (20) shares of Commercial Bank (of Rochester) stock, bearing date April 20, 1850. Also, Certificate (No. 197) for twelve (12) shares, dated Jan. 27, 1852, having been lost (burned,) notice is hereby given that application will be made to said Bank for a new certificate for thirty-two (32) shares of its stock.

A. SHERWOOD, Executor, &c.

BUFFALO, Aug. 19, 1861.

NOTICE IS HERBY GIVEN TO THE Corporators of the CENTRAL AMERICAN TRANSIT COMPANY, that a meeting of said Corporators will be held on TUESDAY, the 3d day of September, 1861, at the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at No. 46 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, to elect officers, and take all necessary action to carry on the business of said Corporation. Dated Aug. 23, 1861.

A. J. HAMILTON, Secretary.

THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—TREASURER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, July 24, 1861.—The transfer books of this Company will be closed at the close of business, on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of July inst., and will be reopened on the morning of FRIDAY, the 23d day of August next.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer pro tem.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF TRUSTees of the Raccoon Mountain Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, No. 8 Pine-st., in this City, on the first Monday in September next, at 12 o'clock.

AUG. 19, 1861. Z. PLATT, Secretary.

U. S. 7 3-10 PER CENT. TREASURY NOTES.—Parties wishing to invest in these notes can have their purchases made by remitting to ANTHONY W. MORSE & CO., No. 41 William-st., N. Y.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FOR TWO GENtlemen and their wives, or a family of four or five persons, of moral character, in an elegant modern house and fine location, with a private family of five adults and no children. Home comforts secured on reasonable terms. References exchanged. No. 139 Joralemon-st. Preserve this for reference.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF FOUR rooms on second floor would be let, with whole or partial board, to gentlemen, or to a small family. Terms moderate. Reference required. Inquire at No. 5 Poplar-st.; within three minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry, or eight of Wall-st.

BOARD WANTED—BY A YOUNG GENTLEman up town. Address, stating terms, F. S., Box No. 918, Post-office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can have pleasant rooms, with board, on the second floor, at No. 30 Cheever-place, between Harrison and Degraw, Hicks and Henry sts., five minutes walk from South Ferry. Terms moderate.

WILLIAMSBURGH.—ONE OR TWO GENtlemen and their wives can be accommodated with furnished rooms and pantries attached, on second-floor, and good board in a private family, where all the comforts of a home may be had, by applying at No. 48 South Fifth-st., within three minutes walk of all the ferries.

ROOMS WANTED IN FIFTH-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife, of respectability, without children, want to rent furnished rooms in 5th-av., above 17th-st. preferred, either first or second floor, with private table for the Winter, where there are no other boarders. Address A. B., Box No. 195 *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A CHOICE OF handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for families or gentlemen. The house is pleasantly located, having all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 87 Henry-st. References exchanged.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Pleasant rooms for families, or gentlemen, between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 11 Monroe-place. References required.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET A suite of rooms, parlor floor, corner house, with side-windows, airy, with good view, handsomely furnished, with first-class private table, to a respectable family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 266 4th-av., southwest corner 21st-st.

GENTLEMEN MAY OBTAIN VERY DEsirable rooms, with or without partial board, at No. 58 West 23d-st., near 5th-av. Hotel; or they would be rented to families without young children.

PLEASANT ROOMS MAY BE HAD, WITH board, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD ON BERGEN HEIGHTS.—A family can find a really comfortable home, within twenty minutes' walk from Jersey City Ferry, for the balance of the season, at the moderate price of $3 50 to $4 a week. Good furnished rooms, first-rate table, plenty of milk, nice garden, and fine play grounds for children. Address A. B. C., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD AT MILTON, ON THE Hudson River, in a private family. The location of the house and grounds is as fine as any on the Hudson. The house is well shaded by trees and commands a fine view of the Hudson River, and the grounds extend to the river. Apply to JOHN J. ANGEVENE, No. 2 Wall-st.

BOARD AT CORNWALL FOR THE FALL and Winter. Rooms vacant 1st and 15th September. Apply to F. W. BODSTEIN, No. 763 Broadway, SAMUEL B. CALDWELL, No. 20 Old-slip, or to the subscriber, JAMES G. ROE, Cornwall, (Orange County, New-York.

BOARD FOR ONE OR TWO CHILDREN of good family at Astoria; permanent ones preferred. For particulars, inquire at No. 449 West 35th-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SEA-BATHING.—UNITED STATES HOTEL, Long Branch, N. J., will open for the reception of visitors, June 10, 1861; with the enlargement of dining-room, parlor, additional rooms, &c., since last season, will amply accommodate 800 guests. Address,
B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

DANCING.

MR. C. H. RIVERS'
NEW DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., off Court-st., Brooklyn,
Will open on TUESDAY, Sept. 10.
Send for a circular.

THE NEW GOTHIC FURNACE FOR warming all kinds of buildings. Every house needs one. BARTLETT & LESLEY, No. 426 Broadway.
Estimates made and circulars sent by request.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, at Nyack on the Hudson, will reopen Sept. 20, with a full corps of Professors and Teachers.
For catalogues and circulars, apply to EUGENE PLUNKETT, Esq., President Excelsior Insurance Company, No. 130 Broadway; Messrs. A. S. BARNES & BURR, No. 57 John-st.; T. J. CROWEN, Esq., No. 699 Broadway, or to L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD, Principals.

BLOOMINGDALE INSTITUTE FOR MISSES, 103d-st., will reopen Sept. 9. For full particulars or circulars, apply at the Institution, or to O. L. STEWART, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., or E. M. ELDREDGE, No. 507 Broadway. References: Rt. Rev. Horatio Potter, D. D., New-York; Rev. J. H. Tuttle, No. 477 Hudson-st., New-York; Rev. Sam. Randall, Madison, N. J.; Rev. T. M. C. Peters, 101st-st., Bloomingdale; Hon. D. F. Tiemann, New-York; Oliver Hull, Brooklyn; O. L. Stewart, Esq., No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL AT HACKENSACK, N. J.—WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Number limited to twelve; $40 per term; will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 2. Superior advantages for civil engineering, &c.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, FOR YOUNG LADIES,
POUGHKEEPSIE ON THE HUDSON.
Rev. GEORGE T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.
The next academic year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. But thirty boarding pupils are received, who enjoy the advantages of a refined Christian home, beautifully situated, and the care of the most accomplished teachers in every department.
Educational facilities unsurpassed by the most celebrated schools, assured at greatly reduced rates. French spoken.
Reference is made to Bishop Potter, Gen. John A. Dix, Mr. R. S. Willis, Mr. Wm. H. Appleton, and Mr. R. C. Crocheron. Catalogues may be had at Appletons, Randolph's, and Woodman & Co.'s School Institute, Broadway, and of the Principal by post.

MADAME C. MEARS BURKHARDT,
NOS. 222 AND 224 MADISON-AV., CORNER OF 38TH-ST.,
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
(FORMERLY OF NO. 32 WEST 15TH-ST.,)
WILL REOPEN WITH THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SESSION, SEPT. 12.
MADAME C. M. B. WILL BE AT HOME FROM THE 1ST OF SEPTEMBER. CIRCULARS AT BREUSING'S, No. 701 BROADWAY; LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 BROADWAY, AND AT No. 222 MADISON-AV.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Rev. ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., LL. D., President,
Mrs. PARKS and Misses BREWSTER and FERRIS, Principals, will be opened for the reception of students on the 16th of September. Circulars may be obtained at the Institute and at A. D. F. RANDOLPH'S, Broadway and Amity-st., by the 1st of September.

GREENLEAF FEMALE INSTITUTE,
ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS,
No. 106 Pierrepont-st., corner of Clinton.
ALFRED GREENLEAF, A. M., and EDWARD E. BRADBURY, A. M., Principals.
This first-class Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars as above.

SING SING
FEMALE SEMINARY,
REV. S. N. HOWELL, A. M.,
Principal.
Located on the Hudson, 30 miles from New-York.
Next session begins TUESDAY, Sept. 17.
Catalogues, with references, at the book-stores of Carter or Randolph, or of the Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 17 West 38th-st.,
will reopen on Thursday, Sept. 19. After Sept. 1, Mrs. H. will be at home. Before that time all applications for pupils, by letter, will meet with prompt attention.

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE.
Fall Term begins Aug. 22. $36 for fourteen weeks.
Fare from New-York, $2 50. Best sustained Boarding Seminary in the State. Brick buildings. Sixteen teachers. For circulars, address Rev. JOSEPH E. KING, Fort Edward, N. Y.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
MRS. MACAULAY
Will reopen her School, MONDAY, Sept. 16, at No. 43 East 21st-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE
Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars, address the Principal at the Institute, No. 16 East 28th-st., between Madison and 5th avs.
C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE—AT BEDford, Westchester County, New-York, under charge of Mr. and Mrs. Bolton, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 11. Location retired and healthy, occupying several acres of well-shaded grounds. Highest advantages offered. Terms, $180 per year. Circulars may be had of J. M. Bates, office of American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st., New-York, J. M. Rankin, Fulton Fire Insurance Company, No. 40 Wall-st., or address the Principal. R. BOLTON.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL.—A CONGREgational clergyman, on a fine farm, in a beautiful village, a few hours' ride from the City, having a successful family school, will receive into his family four more pupils of either sex, and afford them all the comforts of a pleasant home, with first-class instruction. Every necessary reference by calling on WM. B. HOTCHKISS, at the office of Francis Morgan, Esq., No. 10 Pine-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss BEAN and Miss MOFFATT will remove their school to No. 79 East 15th-st., and in association with Madame DIETZ, will commence the next scholastic year MONDAY, Sept. 16. The best professors are engaged. Terms reasonable, to suit the times.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S FRENCH, ENGLISH and Classical School will be reopened Sept. 9, 1861, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. The Primary department will be under the charge of a lady who has taught for eleven years in one of our best schools. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Price's, 886 Broadway; and at the School.

BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—Collegiate or commercial education. Number limited, and price reduced to suit the times. For reference or circulars apply to Hon. Edward Haight, Bank of Commonwealth; James S. Petrie, Esq., No. 44 Park-place, or to the Principal,
JOHN ROSENBERG.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS INSTItution offers the accumulated advantages of nearly 50 years of successful operation.
Every facility is provided for a thorough course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers.
For Circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
No. 26 West 39th-st.,
Will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 17. Letters addressed to Mrs. WILLIAMES until Sept. 1, will meet with prompt attention. After Sept. 1, Mrs. Williames will be at No. 26 West 39th-st.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 826 Broadway, corner of 12th-st. WM. H. LEGGETT'S school will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 9. Circulars at Lockwood's, No. 411 Broadway; Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Seger's, No. 826 Broadway, or of the Principal, No. 224 10th-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, NO. 70 MADISON-AVENUE.—This institution, established in New-York in 1814, by Mme. CHEGARAY, and conducted latterly by herself and niece, Mme. L. B. PREVOST, will reopen on Monday, Sept. 16, under the direction of Mme. S. B. PREVOST.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT NEW-Rochelle, Westchester County, N. Y. This School, one hour from the City, is of easy access by the New-Haven trains from 27th-st. and 4th-av., which pass several times a day. The Sixteenth Fall Term begins September 3. Terms moderate. R. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

A LADY HAVING A SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies already established in the upper part of the City would like to find some one of experience and influence to join her, in order to divide the labor. Address EDUCATION, (confidentially,) Box No. 3,813 New-York Post-office.

YOUNG LADIES SCHOOL, STAMFORD, CONNECTICUT—Reopens Sept. 23. Located 36 miles from New-York. Offers every facility for a thorough and accomplished education, under the direction of its professors and teachers. For Circulars apply to
Miss AIKEN, Principal.

FAMILY SCHOOL OF SIX BOYS.—AN experienced teacher, having a fine situation on the Sound, 25 miles from the City, would take this number. Age from 8 to 14 preferred. Address A. M., Box No. 263 New-York Post-office.

COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY.-TERM OPENS August 30. Fine buildings, fine location, the best of Teachers. $40 per term for board and tuition in common English. Address R. C. FLACK, A. M., Cooperstown, N. Y.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will open Sept. 10 at the corner of 5th-av. and 26th-st., entrance No. 1,134 Broadway. Circulars may be obtained at the residence of Miss S., No. 49 East 30th-st.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—JAMES WEIR MASON, A. M., removed to No. 60 East 28th-st. Eighth semi-annual session begins September 16. Personal instruction by the Principal. Circulars at Carter's book-store, No. 530 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass., commences its Forty-first Semi-annual Session Oct. 3. For circulars, address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

LESSONS IN FRENCH, AT 25 CENTS AN hour, by a competent young man, or boarding in a respectable family for three hours' application. Address G. G., Box No. 162 *Times* Office.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—This boarding and day School will reopen on TUESDAY, September 3. Circulars and references can be obtained of the Principal.

MRS. GIBSON, NO. 38 UNION-SQUARE, will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies, on MONDAY, Sept. 16.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

HILLSIDE SEMINARY, NORWALK, Conn., will reopen Sept. 10. Address Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MADAME F. REICHARD'S
French and English Boarding and Day School, No. 22 West 22d-st., near 5th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 16th. For circulars, etc., apply as above.

HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, is specially adapted to those who wish to study economy; to excel as arithmeticians, as elocutionists, writers or public speakers; in speaking French; in practical science; in music; or who appreciate that accuracy of scholarship attained by short lessons and thorough drilling, in contradistinction to long lessons and consequent superficiality.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—Term commences MONDAY, Aug. 26.
WARRING & BISBEE, Principals.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE BOARDING-SCHOOL for boys, at Flushing, L. I. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

TEACHERS.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY, COMPETENT TO INstruct in the English branches, French, (which she speaks and writes,) Latin, and rudiments of music, desires a position in a school or family, where her services would be accepted as a consideration for board; having had several years' successful experience as a teacher, she feels confident that complete satisfaction would be the result of an arrangement made with her; unquestionable references can be given. Address LAURA B. BROMPTON, Brooklyn, L. I.

AS TEACHER—INSTRUCTION.—A YOUNG lady, who has had some experience in teaching, wishes a situation in a school or family; she is a good mathematician, and is fully capable of giving instruction in the English branches, and also in the rudiments of French, Spanish and drawing; no objection to distance; the best of references given and required. Address D. C. B., Box No. 153 *Times* Office.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG LADY, OF SEVeral years experience in teaching, desires a situation in a school, where, for her services rendered during a portion of the day, hereafter agreed upon, she may receive as compensation her board and instruction in several of the higher branches. Address ANNA CLEVELAND, Brooklyn P. O., N. Y.

AS GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Wanted, immediately, to make an engagement for the coming Fall, either as governess to children under fourteen years of age, or to travel with a family in the same capacity, or as companion to a lady. Good references given and required. Address, for one week, EDUCATION, No. 380 5th-av.

A LADY GRADUATE IS DESIROUS OF forming a private class of young ladies for the higher English branches, French and music. Apply at No. 169 President-st., between Clinton and Court sts., South Brooklyn.

A HARVARD GRADUATE, WHO HAS been teaching for the past two years, desires a situation as teacher in a school, academy or family. Can teach the classics, mathematics, French, &c. Satisfactory references given. Address C. J. W., Cambridge, Mass.

AS TEACHER.—A LADY OF SOME EXPErience in teaching, desires an engagement in a school, as teacher of common English. Address Miss L. M., Newburgh, N. Y.

HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFICS have proved, from the most extensive experience, *an entire success.*
They are now RECOMMENDED by the most EMINENT HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIANS. They are used by the most INTELLIGENT and REFINED of every community. All have found them all they have been recommended—PROMPT, EFFICIENT and RELIABLE—every way worthy of public confidence and patronage.
But as no genuine coin is without its counterfeit, so, under the shade of HUMPHREYS' SPECIFICS, a number of toadstool "curatives," or "remedies," have come up, whose principal use is to bear involuntary testimony to the worth of the original. Such trash is but the froth that success always throws to the surface. The public will know how to take the true coin and leave the base counterfeit with its maker.
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HUMPHREYS' HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS.

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1	Cures Fever, Congestion and Inflammation, Heat, Pain, Restlessness	25
2	Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Voracious Appetite	25
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4	Cures Diarrhoea of Children or Adults, Cholera Infantum and Summer Complaints	25
5	Cures Dysentery or Bloody Flux, Colic, Gripings, Bilious Colic, Fall Dysentery	25
6	Cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Nausea and Vomiting, Asthmatic Breathing	25
7	Cures Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza and Sore Throat	25
8	Cures Toothache, Faceache, Nervous Pains, Neuralgia and Tic Doloreux	25
9	Cures Headaches, Sick Headaches, Vertigo, Rush of Blood to the Head	25
10	Cures Dyspepsia, Weak, Acid or Deranged Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint	25
11	Cures Suppressed Menses, or Scanty, or Delaying; Green Sickness	25
12	Cures Leucorrhoea or Whites, Bearing Down, too Profuse Menses	25
13	Cures Croup, Hoarse Croupy Cough, Difficult or Oppressed Breathing	25
14	Cures Salt Rheum, Crusty Eruptions, Erysipelas, Scald Head, Barber's Itch	25
15	Cures Rheumatism, Pain, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Side or Limbs	25
16	Cures Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Inveterate Agues	50
17	Cures Piles, Internal or External, Blind or Bleeding, Recent or Obstinate	50
18	Cures Ophthalmy, Weak or Inflamed Eyes or Eyelids, Failing or Weak Sight	50
19	Cures Catarrh, Acute or Chronic, Dry or Flowing, Cold in the head, Influenza	50
20	Cures Whooping Cough, shortening and palliating it, or Spasmodic Cough	50
21	Cures Asthma, Oppressed, Difficult, Labored Breathing, Cough and Expectoration	50
22	Cures Ear Discharges, Noise in the Head, Impaired Hearing, Earache	50
23	Cures Scrofula, Enlarged Glands and Tonsils Swellings and Old Ulcers	50
24	General Debility, Physical or Nervous Weakness	50
25	Cures Dropsy, Fluid Accumulations, Tumid Swellings, with Scanty Secretions	50
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27	Cures Urinary Diseases, Gravel, Renal Calculi, Difficult or Painful Urination	50
28	Cures Seminal Emissions, Involuntary Discharges, and Consequent Prostration and Debility	1 00
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30	Cures Urinary Incontinence, Wetting the Bed, too frequent, Scalding or Painful Urination	50
31	Cures Painful Menses, Pressure, Cramp or Spasms, Prurious Itching or Irritation	50
32	Cures Suffering at Change of Life, Irregularities, Flushes, Palpitations	1 00
33	Epilepsy and Spasms, Chorea, and St. Vitus' Dance	1 00

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Case of Thirty-five vials, in morocco case and Book	$8 00
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Case of Twenty large vials, in morocco and Book	5 00
Case of Twenty large vials, plain case and Book	4 00
Case of Fifteen boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	2 00
Case of any Six boxes (Nos. 1 to 15) and Book	1 00

Single boxes, with directions, 25 cents, 50 cents or $1.
Agents and the trade supplied on our usual liberal terms. These medicines, by the single box or case, sent by mail or express, free of charge, on the receipt of the price.
Address Dr. F. HUMPHREYS, No. 562 BROADWAY, New-York.
N. B.—Dr. Humphreys has returned to his old stand, No. 562 BROADWAY, four doors below Prince-street, which has been fitted up, enlarged and renovated; and where he will be happy to see his old friends, patients, customers and agents.
His rooms for consultation are open during the day, and patients consult him at all hours at No. 562 BROADWAY.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A HOUSE AND lot on Carlton-av., near three railroads, and six lots on Columbia-st., Brooklyn. Will exchange for a small farm near New-York, with fair buildings, worth say $6,000 to $7,000 clear. Some cash if required to make a fair trade. Address CARLTON-AVENUE, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

38 ACRES, ELEGANT GOTHIC STONE house, abundance of all kinds of fruit, and out-buildings, at Patterson, N. J., for sale cheap; price $12,000; or will be exchanged for a Western farm, or a large one near the City, or for City property.
S. COCKCROFT, No 8 Pine-st.

TO EXCHANGE FOR IMPROVED PROPERTY in New-York or Brooklyn, a beautiful and productive property on Mystic River, Mystic, Conn., consisting of an acre of ground, a splendid mansion built in the Italian style, and six cottage houses, having a fine view of the Sound. All in complete order.
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HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER AND HIS wife, to take charge of a farm and dairy; the man must have experience, and be thoroughly acquainted with the business, and be without children or other incumbrances. Apply immediately at the Mayor's Office, City Hall.

WANTED TO RENT—A TWO-STORY OR small three-story furnished house in the upper part of the City, until the 1st day of May next. Address, stating location, description of house, furniture and price, S. H. HAMPTON, Box No. 198 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A FURNISHED HOUSE, BY A SMALL family, where the rent will be taken in board; good care taken of the furniture and premises; references given. Address C. C., Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A NEAT, SMALL HOUSE, FURnished, by a responsible party for a small family of four grown persons, with modern improvements, rent low, to May 1, next. Address MORGAN, 63 Barclay-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

WANTED TO LEASE—A SMALL FARM OR country residence; must be near salt water, and convenient to get to and from the City. Answers will please give a description of place, location and price. If suited, wish privilege to buy the same. Address C. H. M., Box No. 131 *Times* Office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR.
Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and Secured by the Seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.
TRIESEMAR No. 1
is the effectual remedy for RELAXATION, SPERMATORRHŒA and EXHAUSTION OF THE SYSTEM.
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completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders for which Copaiva and Cubebs have generally been thought an antidote, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.
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is the great and sure remedy of the civilized world for all impurities of the system, as well as secondary symptoms, obviating the destructive use of Mercury, as well as all deleterious ingredients, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They are in the form of a lozenge, and may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected.
Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, and in $27 cases, thus saving $9, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c., &c. Wholesale and retail by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. Immediately on receipt of remittance, Dr. BARROW will forward Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.
Attendance and consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8 in the evening, and on Sunday till 11. Triesemar can also be obtained, by authority of Dr. BARROW, from Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and Mr. Worthington, No. 204 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. DR. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (40th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen, nightly, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Strictures, Gleet, Gonorrhœa, Syphilis, primary and constitutional, &c.
Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; European hospital practice; quacks, advertisers, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Capabia, Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this valuable work, for $1, of RICHARDSON, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; H. DEXTER & CO., No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York; J. H. Johnson, No. 66 State-st., Chicago; or consult the Doctor, at No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etat Unis, German Die Reform, Dispatch, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

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R. SWEET'S remedy will do it; no mistake.
Refers to the following-named gentlemen, who have been cured by this invaluable remedy, viz.:
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For sale at No. 4 City Hall-place, 3d floor; No. 38 South 7th-st., near 2d-st., Williamsburgh; Wm. Daily, paint-store, No. 97 Bowery.
Price, 25 cents per bottle.
N. B.—None genuine unless obtained as above.

THE THREE EPOCHS OF WOMAN!
Epoch the First—The Dawning of WOMANHOOD.
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Epoch the Third—The TURN OF LIFE.
Diseases incident to each of these periods of Woman's life, including Functional Derangements, Midwifery Cases, Irregularities, Debilitating Influences, &c., are treated to a successful issue, by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 BLEECKER-ST., (FOUR DOORS FROM MACDOUGAL,) NEW-YORK. Hours of consultation from 11 till 2, and from 4 till 8; Sundays till 2.

THE SPECIFIC PILL IS A PROMPT radical and permanent cure for Seminal Emissions or Weakness and Genital irritability—*one to three boxes* being sufficient to effect a *complete cure of the most aggravated cases*, whether constitutional or arising from abuse or excesses.
The attention of the medical profession is particularly called to the SPECIFIC PILL.
☞ This is not a *Homeopathic Remedy*, nor is there any mercury, or other deleterious ingredient combined with it.
MEDICAL TESTIMONY.
"We believe it to be, in the treatment of spermatorrhea, as near a specific as any medicine can be. We have cured many severe cases with from six to ten doses."—*American Journal of Indigenous Materia Medica.*
Price $1 per box; six for $5. Sent by mail, prepaid, to any part of the United States. Sold, wholesale and retail, by J. WINCHESTER, No. 36 John-st., New-York.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 39 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST, MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

DR. POWERS IS SUCCESSFULLY CONsulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. All affections caused by mercury or disease cured by him in half the usual time and at half the usual charges. Victims of misplaced confidence cured with dispatch. Cures warranted. Separate rooms for consultation.

DR. VAN HAMBERT'S FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS are a safe remedy for obstruction, &c., from cold or any cause. $1.
Coughs, colds, &c., cured by Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, $1; Fever and Ague, &c., take India Cholugogue—$1 50; Scrofula, Rheumatism, &c., Kennedy's Discovery, $1.
GUION, No. 127 Bowery, New-York.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S great benefactor. The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day or evening.

FEMALES' FRIEND.—DR. COX, NO. 132 Macdougal-st., next to Amity, has made the greatest discovery and most infallible remedy for Monthly Obstructions ever known. A short interview will convince the most fastidious. Board in his house if required.

TO THE LADIES.—DR. A. E. COX HAS TAKEN the house No. 132 Macdougal-st., next to the corner of Amity, where he would be pleased to see his patients. All consultations free from charge. Packages of Japan Secret, $3, sent to any address.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES CERTAIN diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb unless this remedy is used. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. The only place it can be had genuine. $1 per vial, with a book.

TO LET.

TO LET—A FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE, BElow 14th-st., within two short blocks of Broadway, and in an eligible neighborhood. The house has the modern improvements—is in complete order, and now occupied by the owner. If desired, the house would be let partly furnished, and the rent taken in board by the occupants—owner, wife and son. Address Box No. 3,274 Post-office.

TO LET—IN HAMILTON-PLACE, 82D-ST., NEAR 2d-av., a large two-story and attic house, with extension, basement, under cellar, hot and cold water, gas, range in kitchen, bath-room, wash-tubs, &c., saloon, parlor, two lots of ground, grapery, &c., to a genteel family only. Apply at No. 7 Hamilton-place, or No. 4 New-st., rear office, from 12 to 3 o'clock; possession at once.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1,000 horse power and rooms 200 feet by 45 feet. Also, large lot of Machinists Tools for sale. SAMUEL LEGGETT, Supt.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—NO. 8 TIMES Building. Two parties will retain desk rooms if agreeable, paying nearly one-half the rent. Offices are carpeted. Inquire at the *Times* counting-room.

TO LET CHEAP—THE MODERN BRICK house, No. 138 West 49th-st., near Broadway; every convenience in house. Inquire of CHARLES MOTT, corner of 47th-st. and 8th-av.

TO LET—PARTLY FURNISHED OR UNFURnished, the large house, 33 by 58, No. 11 West 16th-st., near 5th-av., with all the modern improvements. Apply to E. TWEEDY, No. 126 Duane-st.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE TIMES BUILDING.—Apply at the *Times* Office, to GEORGE JONES, or to Room No. 3, to JAMES M. SMITH.

TO RENT—HOUSE NO. 102 EAST EIGHTEENTH st. Inquire on the premises, or at Nos. 90 and 92 East 18th-st. Possession immediately.

TO LET—"EXCELSIOR COAL YARD," DEgraw-st., Brooklyn, in perfect order, and the most convenient yard in the city. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—NO. West 25th-st. Size four stories, 20 feet wide by 45 deep. Dining room extension. Apply at No. 45 Front-st.

[illegible]

	Barrels Beef.	Barrels Pork.
[illegible]	[illegible]	4,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	6,000
[illegible]	[illegible]	1,000
	8,000	12,000

[illegible] of said beef and pork must be delivered at [illegible] yards, respectively, by the 1st [illegible] and the remaining half by the 1st day [illegible] earlier deliveries should be [illegible] of this Bureau. Payment to be made [illegible] delivery.

[illegible] their prices separately and distinctly [illegible] offers for the beef and for the pork [illegible] the places of delivery, covering all [illegible] charges.

[illegible] from well-fattened cattle, slaughtered [illegible] day of October, 1861, and the 1st day of [illegible] weighing not less than six hundred [illegible]. The legs and leg rounds of the [illegible] shoulder clods, the [illegible] of sticking pieces, [illegible] pounds from the neck [illegible] or the parts marked Nos. [illegible] the drawing or delineation [illegible] of an ox, which will be at [illegible] contract, must be wholly [illegible]; all the other pieces are to be [illegible] cut with a cleaver, must be [illegible] and knife to give the meat a [illegible] appearance, in pieces of not less [illegible] twelve pounds each.

[illegible] from corn-fed, well-fattened [illegible] the 1st day of December, 1861, [illegible] and weighing not less [illegible] pounds each, excluding the heads, joles, [illegible], legs, feet, butts, rumps, lard and [illegible] must be cut with a saw and knife, [illegible] not less than six pounds, nor more [illegible] each.

[illegible] and pork must be salted with at least one [illegible] of Turk's Island, Isle of May, Key West [illegible] salt, or St. Ube's salt; and the beef [illegible] five ounces of fine pulverized saltpetre to each [illegible] exclusive of a pickle, to be made from fresh water [illegible] as salt can make it, and must be perfectly [illegible] and clear.

[illegible] barrel must contain full 200 pounds net weight of [illegible] pork, and no excess of weight in either article will [illegible].

The barrels must be entirely new, and be made of the best seasoned heart of white-oak staves and headings; [illegible] to be not less than five-eighths of an inch thick, [illegible] not less than three-fourths of an inch [illegible]; they must be three-fourths hooped over, including [illegible] hoops, with the best white-oak or hickory hoops, [illegible] barrel must have on it four iron hoops, viz: one [illegible] a half inch in width on each bilge, and one of [illegible] inch in width on each chime, and each [illegible] of one-sixteenth of an inch thick. Each barrel must [illegible] of the internal capacity of thirty-two gallons, and the [illegible] hoops must be well painted with red lead.

[illegible] barrel must be branded by burning on its head "Navy Beef," or "Navy Pork," as the case may be, with the contractor's name and the year when packed, and [illegible]; and shall also be branded on the bung-stave [illegible] the letter B, or P, as the case may be.

[illegible] beef and pork will, unless otherwise directed by [illegible] of this Bureau, be inspected by the inspecting [illegible] at the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, and by [illegible] inspector of salted provisions," who will [illegible] by the respective commanding officers; but [illegible] charges for such inspections must be paid by the [illegible] contractors, who must likewise have the barrels put in good shipping order, to the satisfaction of the [illegible] of the respective Navy-yards aforesaid, [illegible] inspection, and at their own expense.

[illegible] or more approved sureties in a sum equal to one-[illegible] the estimated amount of the contract will be re[illegible] and twenty per centum in addition will be with[illegible] from the amount of each payment to be made, as col[illegible] security for the due and faithful performance of the [illegible] contracts, which will on no account be paid [illegible] contracts are complied with in all respects; and [illegible] be forfeited to the United States in the event of fail[illegible] to complete the deliveries within the prescribed pe[illegible]. In case of failure on the part of the contractor to [illegible] all or any of the beef or pork above mentioned, of [illegible] quality and at the time and places above provided, [illegible] will forfeit and pay to the United States, as [illegible] damages, a sum of money equal to twice the [illegible] of the contract price to be paid in case of the ac[illegible] delivery thereof; which liquidated damages may be [illegible] from time to time as they accrue. Payment will [illegible] by the United States at the periods above speci[illegible] the twenty per centum to be withheld until [illegible] of the contract, as before stated) after the [illegible] and pork shall have been inspected and received, [illegible] bills for the same shall have been presented to the [illegible] Agents, respectively, duly approved by the Com[illegible] of the respective Navy-yards, according to [illegible] of the contract.

[illegible] parts of beef to be excluded will be particularly [illegible] in the engraving to be attached to the con[illegible]. Persons interested can obtain them on application [illegible].

[illegible] whose proposals shall be accepted (and none [illegible]) will be forthwith notified, and as early as practi[illegible] contract will be transmitted to them for execu[illegible] which contract must be returned to the Bureau with[illegible] days, exclusive of the time required for the regular [illegible] of the mail.

A record, or duplicate of the letter informing a bidder of the acceptance of his proposal, will be deemed a notification thereof, within the meaning of the Act of 1846, and his bid will be made and accepted in conformity with this understanding.

Every offer made must be accompanied (as directed in [illegible] section of the Act of Congress making appropri[illegible] for the Naval service for 1846—'47, approved 10th [illegible]) by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that he or they un[illegible] that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted, enter into an obligation within ten days, with good and sufficient sureties, to furnish the article proposed.

The guarantee must be accompanied by the certificate of the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or Navy agent, that the guarantors are able to make good their guarantee.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by the guarantee.

The bidder's name and residence, and the name of each member of the firm, where a company offers, with their Christian names written in full, must be distinctly stated.

Under the joint resolution of Congress, approved 27th March, 1854, "all bids for supplies of provisions, clothing, and small stores for the use of the Navy, may be rejected at the option of the Department, if made by one not known as a manufacturer of, or regular dealer, in the article proposed to be furnished, which fact, or the reverse, must be distinctly stated in the bids offered."

DIVIDENDS.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 104 Broadway.
Cash Capital, $500,000.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., for which scrip will be issued to policyholders entitled thereto on the 1st of October next.

Also, a semi-annual cash dividend to Stockholders of FOUR per cent., payable on demand.

GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

THE OSWEGO AND SYRACUSE RAILROAD Company will pay a Semi-annual Dividend of [illegible] per Cent., on and after the 20th day of August inst. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company; in Albany and Troy at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the [illegible] Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all [illegible] the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within 30 days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer. Oswego, Aug. 10, 1861.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New-York, Aug. 14, 1861.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the net earnings of this Company for the past three months, payable to Stockholders at this office on THURSDAY, 22d inst. The transfer book will be closed on the 15th inst., at 2 P. M., and will be reopened on the 23d inst. By order of the Board.

S. L. MERCHANT, Secretary.

LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 16 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable at their office on demand.

WALTER M. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 38 Wall-st.—New-York, Aug. 8, 1861.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Three and a Half Per Cent., payable on the 15th inst. Transfer books closed from 15th [illegible] until that date. RICHARD C. COMBES, Sect'y.

DIVIDEND.—NO. 67 WALL-ST., AUG. 14, 1861.—The Directors of the Niagara Fire Insurance Company of this City have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand. L. G. IRVING, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, July 3, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Seven (7) Per Cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BILLIARDS.

BASSFORD'S TRUE ANGLING TABLES,
No. 149 Fulton-st., to No. 8 Ann-st.,
CHALLENGE THE WORLD FOR $1,000.
[illegible] tables, Stapleton Landing, L. I.
By CHAS. LORD.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

A large stock, selling by order of the Assignee, at heavy discount from cost, for cash only, at No. 76 Duane-st. The attention of the City trade and country buyers is invited.

PATENT PORTABLE UMBRELLA TOP MOSQUITO NET.—This net is superior to any in use. Formed on the principle of an umbrella, it can be opened or closed in a moment, packed in a small compass, and yet forms a large, roomy and ornamental canopy. All persons are cautioned against buying these nets unless bearing the stamp of the patentees.

VOORHIS & WHITEMAN.

Can be had, wholesale and retail, at the Upholstery, Mattress and Paper-Hanging Warehouse, No. 632 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN AUS[illegible] late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of [illegible] Armstrong, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of October next.—Dated New-York, April 3, A. D. 1861.

[illegible] DEVLIN, Executor.

PROPOSALS [illegible]

NAVY DEPARTMENT, [illegible]

In [illegible] Aug. 8, 1861, the Navy Department will receive proposals for the construction [illegible] of Twelve Side-Wheel Steamers.

[illegible] not to exceed six feet nine inches [illegible] complement to be one hundred persons, [illegible] for sixty days, to have two thousand gallons [illegible] in tanks, and to be provided with a condenser for distilling potable water. To be schooner-rigged, and have a rudder at each end, properly protected by a bow.

The Department desires to have the highest attainable speed, which must be stated in the offer, together with the length of time it can be maintained, and the quantity of coal that can be carried in the bunkers for that speed, which should not be less than for eight days.

The proposal must be for the hull, spars, rigging, sails, and canvas work, boats, anchors and cables, tanks, casks, furniture, cooking apparatus and utensils, steam machinery and spare work, with all the equipments for a vessel of war complete and ready in all respects for sea service, and ready to receive her officers, men, armament, stores, provisions, and fuel for steam machinery.

The armament, stores, provisions and fuel will be furnished by the Government.

The specifications must fully describe the materials to be used, the method and size of fastening, the detail of the size, material, finish, kind, and arrangement of machinery, and of the various equipments included in the proposal.

The plans must be working drawings, from which the vessel and machinery can be built, showing the allotments of space for accommodation, store-rooms, magazine, and shell-rooms, disposition of the coal, &c.

The boilers and engines to be below the deck—the main shaft may be above; the boiler pressure not to be less than thirty pounds per square inch, and a surface condenser to be used; the paddle-wheel to be overhung.

Upon application to the Commandant of any Navy-yard the bidder can see the list of equipments required for the propeller gun-boats, to which, as far as practicable, these are to conform, and for which convenient stowage is to be provided.

The bidders will state the least time within which they will agree to complete the vessel for sea and deliver her at such navy-yard as they may name, without extra cost to the Government. It must likewise be stated in the offer the total amount for which they will engage to do all that is required above and embraced in their specifications and plans; and the bid must be accompanied by names of guarantors that if awarded they will execute the contract.

The usual conditions of Government contracts will be observed. Payments to be made at four different intervals, as the work progresses, retaining one-fifth of the whole amount for ninety days after the delivery of the vessel, to repair any defects that may be discovered within that time in trial at sea. It is understood that in the contract a guarantee will be inserted of the fulfillment of the condition of speed, fuel, satisfactory working of the machinery, &c., with a forfeiture in case of failure.

The reputation of bidders as successful steamship builders will have due weight, and the proposal must state the name of the marine steam engine building establishment at which they intend the steam machinery to be made.

The Department reserves the right to accept the proposition made in conformity with the conditions prescribed which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

The specifications and plans of parties not obtaining the contract can be withdrawn by them.

The Department will not consider itself under obligations to receive proposals after the 5th of September, 1861.

MACHINERY FOR SCREW STEAM SLOOPS.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION, Aug. 8, 1861.

Sealed proposals will be received by this Bureau until 4 o'clock, the 5th of September, 1861, for the construction of the Machinery of the United States screw steam-sloops *Ossipee*, at the Kittery Navy-yard, *Housatonic*, at the Charlestown Navy-yard, *Adirondack*, at the New-York Navy-yard, and *Juniata*, at the Philadelphia Navy-yard.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Machinery of Screw Steam-sloops," that they may be distinguished from other business letters. No proposals will be considered except from proprietors of marine engine building establishments, and the reputation of those which have constructed successful machinery of this character will have the weight to which it is entitled. Establishments not known to the Navy Department as builders of marine engines will, if they propose, be required to furnish satisfactory evidence of their experience and ability.

Parties desiring to make *bona fide* propositions will receive, on application to the Bureau, a copy of the specifications of the work to be done, and of the contract under the provisions of which they will be required to execute it. Drawings can be seen at the office of the Engineer-in-Chief, and, if convenient, photographic copies of the same will be sent with the specifications.

The proposals must be for the machinery of each vessel separately, with a statement.

1. Of the number of vessels for which the bidders desire to construct machinery, leaving to the Department the right of selection. This is preferred, though a bid for a specific vessel, exclusive of the others, will be considered.

2. Of the sum for each vessel by name for which the entire work will be completed agreeably to the specifications, drawings and contract.

3. Of the number of consecutive days from date of notification of acceptance of contract within which the bidder will contract to complete the machinery on board and ready for sea service, provided the vessel be placed at his command within a certain number of consecutive days from the date of said notification, which number he will state in the proposal.

4. The bidder will state, in the event of the vessel not being placed at his command within the stipulated time from date of notification of acceptance of contract, the number of consecutive days within which he will contract to complete the machinery on board ready for sea service from the date he shall be notified that the vessel is at his command.

The *Ossipee* and the *Housatonic* are to have fixed screws. The *Adirondack* and the *Juniata* are to have hoist up screws.

The payments will be made at four different intervals as the work progresses—one-fifth of the total amount at each payment, the last fifth being reserved for four months after the trial trip, in order to make good any defects that may be discovered during that time.

An ample guarantee will be inserted in the contract for the successful fulfillment of all its conditions, and a forfeiture will be required for delay in completion.

No proposal can be considered unless accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake the bidder shall, if his offer be accepted, enter into contract with good and sufficient sureties for its completion.

Two or more sureties in a sum equal to the amount of the contract will be required to sign it, and their responsibility must be certified by a United States District Judge, District-Attorney, Collector or Navy Agent.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none others, will be notified, and as early as practicable a contract will be transmitted to them, dated two days after the notification.

The Department reserves the right to accept the propositions made in conformity with the conditions prescribed, which shall be considered most to the interest of the Government, and combine the greatest number of advantages, and to reject any or all of them, at its option.

FORM OF OFFER.

I, (or we,) ——, of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to construct the machinery for (name the number) United States screw steam-sloops, in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, by the Navy Department, and hereunto appended, and for prices and within the times as follows:

For the machinery of the (name the vessel) the price to be (name the sum) dollars.

The total time of completion to be (name the number of consecutive days) from two days after the notification of acceptance has been made by the Bureau, provided the vessel be placed at my (or our) disposal within (name the number of consecutive days) from the same date.

If the vessel should not be placed at our disposal within the time stipulated then the time of completion to be (name the number of days) from the date of the notification that the vessel is placed at our disposal.

NOTE.—*Repeat the last three paragraphs for the other three vessels.*

Should my (or our) proposal be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to —— for signatures and certificate.

(Place.) (Signed,) A. B.
(Date.)

Form of Guarantee.

We, the undersigned, residents of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States and guarantee that in case the foregoing proposal be accepted —— will within ten days after receipt of the contract at —— execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties, for the construction of the machinery proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of Aug. 8, 1861, hereunto appended, and under which it was made, and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said —— and that which may be accepted.

(Witness.) C. D.
(Place.)
(Signed.) E. F.
(Date.)

I hereby certify that to the best of my knowledge and belief the above named guarantors —— and —— are good and sufficient.

(Signature.) G. H.

To be signed by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, Collector, or Navy Agent.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
No. 45 Maiden-lane, stationers, book-binders and printers. Every style of blank book and stationery articles for business, professional and private use, at very low price.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Steam printers and lithographers, No. 45 Maiden-lane. Best work at lowest prices.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STAND NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
(Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

BREWSTER & CO.'S
CELEBRATED CARRIAGES AND ROAD WAGONS,
Corner Broome and Mott sts., New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE—BY A GENTLEMAN leaving for Europe—A pair of bay carriage horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old; also, carriages. Inquire at No. 245 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

DENTISTRY.

THE LARGEST AND CHEAPEST DENTAL establishment in the United States. N. B. GRIFFIN & BROS., Dentists, No. 276 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 287 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, insert full or partial sets of teeth on their improved atmospheric pressure plates, without extracting the roots. On platina or gold, $25; silver or rubber, $15. Partial sets on gold, $2; silver, $1.

[illegible]
C. A. ARTHUR, Engineer-in-Chief, and Acting Assistant Quartermaster-General.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1861.

To the Sheriff of the County of New-York:

SIR: NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT AT the General Election to be held in this State, on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following Officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Secretary of State, in the place of David R. Floyd Jones;
A Comptroller, in the place of Robert Denniston;
An Attorney-General, in the place of Charles G. Myers;
A State Engineer and Surveyor, in the place of Van R. Richmond;
A State Treasurer, in the place of Phillip Dorsheimer;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Hiram Gardner, for full term;
A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Samuel H. Barnes;
An Inspector of State Prison, in the place of Josiah T. Everest;
A Judge of the Court of Appeals, in the place of George F. Comstock;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, a Justice of the Supreme Court, for the First Judicial District, in the place of Thomas W. Clerke, whose term of office will expire on the last day of December next.
Also, Senators for the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Senate Districts, comprising the County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Seventeen Members of Assembly;
A Sheriff, in the place of John Kelly;
A County Clerk, in the place of John Clancy;
A Judge of Common Pleas, in the place of John R. Brady;
A Justice of the Marine Court, in the place of Arba K. Maynard;
A District Attorney, in the place of Nelson J. Waterbury;
Two Justices of the Superior Court, in the place of Lewis B. Woodruff and Murray Hoffman;
Four Coroners, in the place of Robert Gamble, Andrew R. Jackman, Francis B. O'Keefe, and William Schirmer;
Two Supervisors, in the place of Elijah F. Purdy and Orrison Blunt;
All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next. Yours, respectfully,

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, ss.—I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

AUGUST 2, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM CHAPTER 480, LAWS OF 1860.

SEC. 14.—The Sheriff or Clerk of the County of New-York, who shall receive a notice of an election, shall, without delay, deliver a copy of such notice to the Board of Supervisors of said County, and each Supervisor of said County; he shall also cause a copy of such notice to be published once in each week until the election therein specified, in such newspapers in said County, not exceeding fifteen in number, having the largest circulation in the City and the County.

Pursuant to the above extract, proprietors of newspapers are notified not to insert this advertisement unless duly authorized. JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS TO AMEND the Constitution so as to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the Constitution of this State be amended as follows: The sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is hereby prohibited; and no law shall be enacted or be in force, after the adoption of this amendment, to authorize such sale; and the Legislature shall by law prescribe the necessary fines and penalties for any violation of this provision. *Resolved*, (if the Assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and that in conformity to section one of article thirteen of the Constitution, it be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN SENATE, March 13, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Senate. JAS. TERWILLIGER, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
IN ASSEMBLY, April 5, 1861.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HANSON A. RISLEY, Clerk.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I have compared the preceding with the original on file in this office, and hereby certify the same to be a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of such original.

D. R. FLOYD JONES, Secretary of State.

STEAMBOATS.

SHREWSBURY.—AUGUST.—LONG BRANCH, HIGHLANDS, OCEAN HOUSE, PLEASURE BAY AND BRANCH PORT.—The steamer LONG BRANCH, Capt. JOHN P. CORLIES, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE LONG BRANCH.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 8 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 8½ A. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 8½ A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 8½ A. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 8½ A. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 4 P. M.
Sunday, Aug. 25, 8 A. M.	Sunday, Aug. 25, 4 P. M.
Monday, Aug. 26, 1¼ A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1½ P. M.	Wed'day, Aug. 28, 7 A. M.
Wed'day, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 8 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 9 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 3 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.

The LAURA connects for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

John Liming's stages will connect with this boat for Shark River, New-Bedford and Squan Village. Fare 80 cents.

SHREWSBURY,—AUGUST.—HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S AND BROWN'S DOCK, FAIRHAVEN AND RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows, from foot of Robinson-st., N. R.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Aug. 20, 3½ P. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 20, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 21, 3½ P. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 21, 7 A. M.
Thursday, Aug. 22, 3½ P. M.	Thursday, Aug. 22, 7 A. M.
Friday, Aug. 23, 3:50 P. M.	Friday, Aug. 23, 7 A. M.
Saturday, Aug. 24, 4:10 P. M.	Saturday, Aug. 24, 7 A. M.
Tuesday, Aug. 27, 8½ A. M.	Monday, Aug. 26, 7 A. M.
Wednesday, Aug. 28, 9 A. M.	Tuesday, Aug. 27, 12 M.
Thursday, Aug. 29, 9:45 A. M.	Wednesday, Aug. 28, 1 P. M.
Friday, Aug. 30, 10 A. M.	Thursday, Aug. 29, 2 P. M.
Saturday, Aug. 31, 3½ P. M.	Friday, Aug. 30, 2½ P. M.
Monday, Sept. 2, 3½ P. M.	Monday, Sept. 2, 6 A. M.

The LAURA connects for Ocean House, Pleasure Bay and Long Branch.

To and from Eatontown and Shrewsbury, by J. H. Johnson's Stages, and Steamer Highland Light. Tickets on the boat or stage.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after Monday, April 1, 1861, the elegant and fast-sailing iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will commence running daily, Sundays excepted, without any alteration of time, up to the 1st day of October, 1861, as follows: Leave Flushing at 7:30 A. M., 11 A. M., and 3 P. M. Returning, leave New-York, from Fulton Market wharf, at 9:30 A. M., 1:30 and 5 P. M., landing each way at College Point. No freight taken to College Point on the 5 o'clock trip. Arrangements have been made to run a line of stages to Whitestone, on the arrival of the boat at College Point. Fare 15 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING WITH THE DANBURY RAILROAD.—The fast and elegant steamboat ALICE PRICE leaves foot of Catharine-st., East River, DAILY, at 2 P. M. Returning, leaves Norwalk EVERY MORNING, at 8½ o'clock, on the arrival of the railroad trains. Fare 50 cents. Passengers to Westport, Southport and Fairfield, on the New-Haven Road, and Danbury, Bethel, Ridgefield, Kent, &c., on the Danbury Railroad, can avoid the dust, secure a cool and speedy sail, and save 50 cents each, by taking the boat to Norwalk. Through in three hours.

DAY BOATS FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The new and fast steamer DANIEL DREW, leaves Jay-st., at 7 o'clock A. M., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. The ARMENIA leaves Harrison-st. at 7 o'clock A. M., Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, calling at 30th-st. Excursion tickets good to return for one week, can be had on the above boats at greatly reduced rates.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—THE AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier EVERY MORNING at 8 A. M., for Peekskill. Lands at West 10th and 30th sts., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanks. Returning, leaves Peekskill at 2 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
THE NAUSHON leaves West 10th-st. at 9¼, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st. at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Jay-st. at 9¾, 12¾ and 3¾.
Pier No. 4, N. R., at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare, with return tickets, 25 cents.

REGULAR SUNDAY BOAT FOR KEYPORT—Landing at Union, Rossville, Tottens, Perth Amboy and Cliffwood. The steamboat KEYPORT leaves Robinson-st. Pier 9 at A. M. Returning, leaves Keyport at 3½ P. M.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR HAVERSTRAW.—The steamer METAMORA leaves Pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7:30 A. M., making her usual landings.

HARTFORD DIRECT.—THE STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE leave Peck-slip daily, at 5 P. M., Sundays excepted. Cabin fare to Hartford $1 50; deck, $1.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE,
No. 15 Centre-st.

TO THE LIQUOR DEALERS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—The Board of Excise of this City will hold the fiftieth and last meeting of the present year on the 3d day of September, 1861, in the City Hall of this City, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the Court-Room (Part No. 1) of the Common Pleas, for the purpose of granting licences.

Petitions, &c., will be received at any time during business hours in the offices of the Commissioners, Nos. 7 Chambers-st. and 15 Centre-st. August 10, 1861.

WM. JAY HASKETT,
President of the Board.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held in the lecture-room of St. Paul's M. E. Church, on 4th-av., corner of 22d-st., THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. Interesting reports of the operations of the Army Committee in the hospitals and camps at Washington may be expected.

CALORIC YACHTS FOR SALE.—ONE SIDE-wheel Yacht of 60 feet in length; also, a large propeller Yacht, 80 feet long—a very superior craft. For further particulars apply at the Ericsson Caloric Engine Agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.

PEW FOR SALE—IN DR. ADAMS' CHURCH, Madison-square. A first rate pew, rather more than half way up the side aisle. Address Box No. 211 Post-office.

INSTANT RELIEF! STOP YOUR COUGH!

PURIFY YOUR BREATH!

STRENGTHEN YOUR VOICE!

SPALDING'S

THROAT CONFECTIONS,

ARE

GOOD FOR CLERGYMEN,

GOOD FOR LECTURERS,

GOOD FOR PUBLIC SPEAKERS,

GOOD FOR SINGERS,

GOOD FOR CONSUMPTIVES.

GENTLEMEN CARRY

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

LADIES ARE DELIGHTED WITH

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

CHILDREN CRY FOR

SPALDING'S THROAT CONFECTIONS.

They relieve a Cough instantly.

They clear the Throat.

They give strength and volume to the voice.

They impart a delicious aroma to the breath.

They are delightful to the taste.

They are made of simple herbs and cannot harm any one.

I advise every one who has a Cough, or a Husky Voice, or a Bad Breath, or any difficulty of the Throat, to get a package of my Throat Confections: they will relieve you instantly, and you will agree with me that "they go right to the spot." You will find them very useful and pleasant while traveling or attending public meetings for stilling your cough or allaying your thirst. If you try one package I am safe in saying that you will ever afterwards consider them indispensable. You will find them at the Druggists and Dealers in Medicines.

PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

My signature is on each package. All others are counterfeit.

A Package will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of Thirty Cents.

Address,

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE SICK HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE.

CEPHALIC PILLS

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of HENRY C. SPALDING on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!

SAVE THE PIECES!

ECONOMY! DISPATCH

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A brush accompanies each bottle. Price, 25 cents. Address

HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE ☜

is on the outside wrapper. *All others are swindling counterfeits.*

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$130
Second Cabin Passage........75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage........$110
Second Cabin Passage........60

Ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	CANADA, Capt. J. Leitch.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	AMERICA, Capt. McAuley.
AUSTRALASIAN,	NIAGARA, Capt. Moodie.
Capt. Cook.	EUROPA, Capt. Anderson.

SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 14.
EUROPA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 21.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 28.
CANADA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 4.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 11.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 18.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 25.

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced Surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

**TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.**

The Subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool by their favorite line of Packets, comprising in part the following ships, viz.:

WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNAUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD,
WEST POINT, ESCORT, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SEA FLOWER, CAMBRIA,

Making, together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS, for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.

REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, ETC.

T. & CO. also continue to issue drafts payable on demand throughout England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales. Send or call for circular. Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application; if by letter, inclose postage stamp to

TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York;
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
ON SATURDAY, SEPT. 14.
The United States Mail
STEAMER ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Sept. 14, at noon.

This steamer, unsurpassed for safety and comfort, has double engines under deck, inclosed by watertight compartments, which, besides other results, tend, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL M. FOX, GEO. MACKENZIE, } Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail Oct. 12.

STEAM FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

The steamship
GREAT EASTERN,

Having fulfilled her contract with the British Government, will sail from
NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL
on SATURDAY, Oct. 5.

Rates of passage:

In First Cabin, $95@$135, according to state-room accommodation, all other privileges being equal.

In Third Cabin, from $35@$50.

Suites of first-class apartments, for families, may be engaged by special arrangement.

The GREAT EASTERN will leave Liverpool, on her return trip, TUESDAY, Oct. 29.

Plans of the ship can be seen and engagements made for freight and passage on application to

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL,
Nos. 54 and 55 South-st.

FOR HAVANA.

The United States Mail steamship
COLUMBIA,
Capt. RICHARD ADAMS,

armed with rifled cannon and manned with United States seamen from the Navy, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, for Havana direct, on SATURDAY, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, precisely.

For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

☞ Passengers must procure their passports from the Government, and have them indorsed by the Spanish Consul.

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, landing and embarking passengers at Queenstown, Ireland. The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built iron steamships as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON........SATURDAY, Aug. 31.
GLASGOW........SATURDAY, Sept. 7.
CITY OF BALTIMORE........SATURDAY, Sept. 14.

And every SATURDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	80	Steerage to London	33

Steerage return tickets, good for six months, $60.

Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at reduced through fares.

Persons wishing to bring out their friends, can buy tickets here at the following rates, to New-York: From Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $75, $85 and $105. Steerage from Liverpool, $40. From Queenstown, $30.

These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers, and carry experienced Surgeons. They are built in Water-tight Iron Sections, and have Patent Fire Annihilators on board.

For further information, apply at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP BREMEN, H. WESSELS, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on

SATURDAY, AUG. 31, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,

taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:

For the first cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35. For freight or passage apply to

OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR HAVANA via NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City,

On SATURDAY........Sept. 14
On MONDAY........Oct. 14
On MONDAY........Nov. 1
Passage money to Nassau........$45
Passage money to Havana........60

For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 28th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA from 10 to 11 o'clock A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. None but passengers can be taken on board. The ASIA will sail 11th September.

E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, No. 262 Broadway. Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD.

For Albany, Troy, North and West Summer Arrangement, commencing Monday, May 27, 1861.

11 A. M. fast Express train from 26th-st. station.

For Williamsbridge, White Plains, Croton Falls, Dover Plains, and all local trains, see time-table.

JOHN BURCHILL, Assistant Superintendent.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—The fast and popular steamer THOMAS P. WAY will leave Robinson-st. wharf, North River, every day, (except Sunday,) at 6 A. M., 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Port Monmouth, N. J., connecting there with trains for Middletown, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Eatontown, Ocean Port, Long Branch, Farmingdale, Squankum and Bergen Works.

Returning, will leave Bergen Works at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., and Long Branch at 7 A. M., 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.

The freight boat MONMOUTH COUNTY will leave Robinson-st. wharf every day (Sundays excepted) at 3 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Port Monmouth late in the evening, arriving in New-York at about midnight.

Commutation tickets sold at the Company's office, No. 191 Fulton-st. Meals and refreshments on steamboat THOMAS P. WAY.

Long Branch Hotels charge to suit the times.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Passenger trains leave *via* Pavonia Ferry from foot Chambers-st. 7 A. M., Express; 8 A. M., Mail. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 8 A. M., Milk, *daily*, for Otisville. 11 A. M., Accommodation, *daily*, for Port Jervis. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown and Newburgh. 5 P. M., Night Express, *daily*, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail Train stations, and runs only to Elmira. 6 P. M., Accommodation, for Hornellsville.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
NATHANIEL MARSH, Receiver.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:30 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:55 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10:15 P. M.	10:45 P. M. (Sundays included.)

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Leave James-slip and 34th-st. Ferries, New-York, at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 4:30 P. M. for Syosset; 4:30 P. M. for Farmingdale. For Hempstead, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Jamaica, leave 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 5:30 and 6:30 P. M. Trains leave Hunter's Point on arrival of boat from James-slip.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY Railroad. Summer arrangement. Express train for Albany, Troy, North and West, leaves 26th-st. station at 11 A. M. [illegible]

JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't-Sup't.

NORTHERN RAILROAD FOR NEW-JERSEY.—[illegible] Jersey City for Piermont at 6:15 and [illegible] P. M.; for Sufferns at [illegible] P. M. T. W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

AGRICULTURAL.

TO FARMERS.—PURE BONE DUST, IN BAGS, for sale by PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip, New-York.

[illegible]
BARNUM'S [illegible]

The [illegible]
[illegible]
LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS
RIVER HORSE [illegible]
RIVER HORSE [illegible]
RIVER HORSE [illegible]
FROM THE RIVER [illegible]
FROM THE RIVER [illegible]
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF [illegible]
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF [illegible]
THE GREAT BEHEMOTH OF [illegible]
AND THE MARVEL OF THE [illegible]
AND THE MARVEL OF THE ANIMAL [illegible]

is universally acknowledged to be the greatest [illegible] ever seen in America. Every intelligent [illegible] that this is the first one ever seen in this [illegible] was only by special permission of the

GRAND VICEROY OF EGYPT

that this was obtained, the penalty being death [illegible] his subjects to allow one to leave his dominions [illegible] his permission. He is strictly an

AMPHIBIOUS ANIMAL,

living under the water or out of it; will float on top of water,

WALK ON THE BOTTOM OF A RIVER,

under water, and may be seen at the Museum in the ARTIFICIAL RIVER, SWIMMING AND WALKING, as if frolicking in his native stream, the [illegible]. He is accompanied by

SALAAMA, HIS ARAB KEEPER,

who is himself a curiosity, as a specimen of that [illegible] tribe of men. Also, just obtained at great expense, and now to be seen swimming in the large tank in the Aquarium,

A LIVING SHARK,

beside a great variety of other living Fish, [illegible]

WHAT IS IT? OR MAN MONKEY,
SEA-LION, MAMMOTH BEAR SAMPSON, MON-
STER SNAKES, AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, &c.

The Lecture-room Entertainments comprise [illegible]
PETITE DRAMA, BURLETTA and FARCE,
By a company of rare musical and dramatic talent.
Miss DAWRON, DOUBLE-VOICED VOCALIST,
Mlle. MATILDA E. TOEDT,
The Talented Young Violinist, &c., &c.

Admission to all, 25 cents. Children under 10, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

Triumphant success of
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
MR. J. S. CLARKE,
who has been pronounced by
THE PRESS AND PUBLIC,
THE
GREATEST LIVING COMEDIAN.

The management has pleasure in announcing his appearance on

THIS EVENING, MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861,

in two comic characters, as Dimple in Buckstone's charming comedy of

LEAP YEAR,

and as

TOODDES.
TOODLES.

That exquisite artiste, Mrs. Alexina Fisher Baker, Mrs. Chanfrau, Mrs. Thayer, Messrs. Barton Hill, Lewis Baker, Hinde, Wall, Marlowe, will appear.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
Stuyvesant Institute, Broadway, near Bond-st.
BEST QUARTETTE IN THE PROFESSION.
Master SAMUEL and Master BOBBY, the smallest Banjoist and Jig Dancer in the World.
CHARLEY FOX, J. STRATTON, MASTER LEON, and GEORGE CHRISTY.
Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL.

LESSONS ON THE PIANO $10 PER QUARTER, or piano and French together $15, by an experienced teacher from the Conservatoire de Musique, Paris. Reference—H. M. Pierce, Esq., President Rutgers Institute. Address C. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

BANJO TAUGHT! BANJO TAUGHT!
IN TEN LESSONS! IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
IN TEN LESSONS!
FOR $4! FOR $4! FOR $4!

The pupil guaranteed to play from ten to fifteen popular tunes in the above lessons. Each lesson to constitute one or more perfect tunes. Single lessons 50 cents, in which the pupil is guaranteed one perfect tune of his own choice. Satisfaction given or no charge.

GEO. C. DOBSON, No. 317 Bleecker-st.

LIGHTE & BRADBURY'S
NEW SCALE OVERSTRUNG BASS PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES, No. 421 Broadway.

What everybody says must be true; everybody says they are the best, therefore they must be the best.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.,
Manufacturers of Grand and Square
PIANO-FORTES,
In every variety of scales and patterns.
Warerooms, No. 135 Grand-st.,
near Broadway, New-York.

$155 FOR A FIRST-CLASS PIANO, WORTH $300. Large round corners, rosewood carved moulding, 7-octave, iron frame, with all the modern improvements, very little used. T. COUENHOVEN, No. 856 Broadway, near 14th-st.

REMOVAL.—HORACE WATERS, HAS REMOVED to No. 481 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., where he sells new 7-octave Pianos for $150 and warranted. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $130. All kinds of Musical Merchandise at war prices. Pianos and Melodeons to let, from $2 to $8 per month, rent allowed if purchased as per agreement. Monthly payments received for the same. Alexandre Organs for churches at low prices.

MUSIC.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS ORGANIST in City or country, by a young lady just returned from Louisiana; fully competent to take charge of a choir if desired. Also, a place as teacher of piano, guitar and vocal music. Address A. L. C., at H. B. Dodsworth's music-store, No. 6 Astor-place.

TENOR AND CONTRALTO.—SITUATIONS wanted in Protestant choirs by a gentleman and his wife, having first-class tenor and contralto voices. An engagement together preferred. Best of references given. Apply to DOCTOR, Firth & Pond's music-store, Broadway, New-York.

EXCURSIONS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
SUNDAY-SCHOOL EXCURSIONS.

Steamers SYLVAN SHORE and SYLVAN GROVE will convey schools or pleasure parties to and from any landings between Peck-slip, Brooklyn or Williamsburgh, and Harlem. For terms, &c., apply to

H. P. McGOWN, President, No. 78 Nassau-st.

Leaves Harlem at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10:30 A. M.; 1, 3, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15 P. M.; Peck-slip at 7, 8, 9:15, 11 A. M.; 1:30, 3:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:15, 7:15 P. M.

DAILY EXCURSION
TO
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
AND TILTON'S GROVE.

The fast and popular steamer JOSEPHINE will leave foot of Robinson-st. daily, at 10 A. M., for Port Monmouth, connecting there with cars of Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroad, for the above places. Returning, leaves as follows:

Long Branch at........4.45 P. M.
Tilton's Grove, at........5.15 P. M.

Arriving in New-York before dark.

This Excursion gives a cool and delightful sail of 20 miles through the Narrows and across the Lower Bay, and gives three to five hours at the above places. From the hills near Tilton's Grove there is a splendid prospect, embracing the Ocean, Long Branch, the Lower Bay and all the country about the Highlands.

To Long Branch and return........$1 00
To Tilton's Grove and return........[illegible]
To Port Monmouth and return........[illegible]

CHEAP EXCURSION TO CAMPS ON STATEN ISLAND—Fare 6 cents by Staten Island Ferry, foot of Whitehall-st., between the Battery and South Ferry. Guide to Camps—To reach Regiments of New-York Rifles, British Volunteers, Mechanics and Artisans, Empire Zouaves and Yates Rifles all at Camp Washington.

Scott Rifles and Ira Harris' Guard Cavalry, at Silver Lake; Third Irish Volunteers, Camp Carrigan, Old Quarantine Ground, and Cameron Light Infantry at Camp Morrison, leave boat at first landing.

Boats leave every hour from 6 A. M. to 7 P. M. On fine Sundays, every half hour to 7 P. M.

REGULAR BOAT TO THE FISHING BANKS.—The steamer CROTON, Capt. JAS. A. DUMONT, will run to the Banks every day during the season, (weather permitting.)

LEAVING—EAST RIVER.		LEAVING—NORTH RIVER.	
Tenth-st.	7:15 A. M.	Spring-st.	8:10 A. M.
Broome-st.	7:30 A. M.	Thirtieth-st.	[illegible]
Peck-slip	7:45 A. M.	Pier No. 4	9:00 A. M.

And Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 7:50 A. M.

This is one of the best excursions out of New-York. Fare for the excursion 50 cents.

LOST AND FOUND.

CERTIFICATES LOST.—THE FOLLOWING certificates of stocks, all issued in the name of Countess Charlotte Knuth, have been lost, viz.:

No. 14,445.—Ten shares of the Bank of Commerce, in New-York, dated Nov. 21, 1856.

No. 13,694.—Twenty-five shares of the New-York Central Railroad Company, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

No. 142.—Ten shares of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, of the State of New-York, dated Nov. 19, 1856.

The transfer of the same has been stopped, and notice is hereby given that application will be made for the issue of new certificates. E. BECH, No. 61 Beaver-st.

LOST OR STOLEN—FROM THE OFFICE OF the undersigned, a Certificate for 50 shares of Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, standing in the name of Messrs. Hays & Tompkins, of New-York. No. 11,125, dated April 2, 1861. Transfer of the same has been stopped, and the public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said Stock. The finder will please return it to MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 50 Exchange-place, N. Y.

FOUND—ON LAST SUNDAY, 18TH INST., A FINE black Newfoundland DOG. The owner may get it back by calling at 19 Wooster-st., and paying expenses.

PRINTING MATERIALS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY,
(ESTABLISHED, 1823,)
NO. 29 SPRUCE-STREET.

PRINTERS ARE INVITED TO CALL ON the subscriber, where they can be supplied with EVERY STYLE of PRINTING TYPES, made from UNRIVALED HARD METAL, and finished in the most accurate manner, with Presses and every article they require, at the LOWEST PRICE for cash or approved paper. ELECTROTYPING and STEREOTYPING; Second-hand Presses and materials bought and sold. Type copperfaced to order by the Newton Company. Old type taken in exchange for new at 10 cents per pound.

PETER C. CORTELYOU.

GEN. WOOL'S REVIEW.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE.

FIRST GRAND REVIEW BY GEN. JOHN E. WOOL—HIS APPEARANCE ON THE GROUND—STATE OF THE TROOPS—INSPECTION OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS—GREATER DRILL AND DISCIPLINE—FUTURE MOVEMENTS.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Thursday, Aug. 22, 1861.

We had an unusual display yesterday. The whole garrison, regular and volunteer, turned out under arms, and were reviewed by Gen. WOOL. The day was fine, and everything passed off well. In the absence of the most of his regular staff, Gen. WOOL was accompanied by several gentlemen on the staff of Gen. BUTLER, who was also present and took part in the review. Capt. REYNOLDS, of the United States Engineer Corps, an officer of marked ability and much promise, acted as special aid to Gen. WOOL. Capts. BUTLER and HAGGERTY, and Lieut. CLARK, participated. Capt. BUTLER has been very active on several occasions, and is acquiring a fine reputation.

The review took place on the parade-ground of the fortress. The regulars appeared in full ranks, accompanied by Capt. RICHARDSON'S Company, of Lowell, Mass. who have been for some time assigned to special duty at this post. The Tenth Regiment of New-York Volunteers took their appropriate place, under Lieut.-Col. ELDER. Col. DIMICK, the commandant of the fortress, officiated with his usual skill as the Field Marshal of the day. Lieut. MENDENHALL'S Battery of brass field-pieces occupied a prominent position. The garrison band were in attendance, and the New-York Tenth had a full supply of drums. The regulars bore a yellow silk standard, with the regimental device; and on the part of the volunteers was carried the Union flag. The line of barracks, public offices, hospitals, and the occupants of the adjacent parts of Old Point were all well represented on the occasion. Gen. WOOL rode Gen. BUTLER'S fine grey horse, and dashed along like a soldier of forty years. He was quite familiar with the art of riding under the prickly live-oak boughs, and wheeled his steed among them with consummate skill. After passing and repassing the lines, the General took his station nearly in the centre of the north side of the parade-ground, and the troops marched by twice—first in common time and then in quick. The General uncovered at the grand salute, and impressed every beholder at the moment with his soldierly appearance.

The review was complete and thorough. But Gen. WOOL went through with it all, in person, with the exception of the examination of a few volunteer muskets at the end of the line, where he carefully assigned a competent officer to the duty, while he passed to other points of inspection. The patient investigations and inquiries of the General, as he passed from the artillery to the regulars, from the regulars to the volunteers, testing each man and equipment as he walked through the ranks, was remarkably striking, and at once inspired confidence in him as an officer by all who observed it.

All the official buildings, the magazines, war stores, barracks and hospitals were carefully examined, and their precise condition ascertained. The review continued for several hours, so that every one was impressed with the fact that a strict disciplinarian, and one who realized the full measure of his responsibility, has, in the person of Gen. JOHN E. WOOL, been placed in command of the Department of Eastern Virginia.

Toward evening, when it was generally supposed that Gen. WOOL would be seeking rest after the unusual fatigues of the day, he passed out of the garrison on foot, in undress uniform, in company with Gen. BUTLER, to take an outside view of the post. Passing by the General Hospital, (formerly Willard's Hotel,) the gentlemen made a tour of the wards. They were introduced by Rev. C. W. DENISON, Chaplain of the Hospital, and then shown through parts of the building by Dr. SMITH, Surgeon of the House. It was touching to hear the minute questions asked by Gen. WOOL of the wounded and sick soldiers: "Well, my man! what's the matter with you?" "Ah! lad! what's the trouble here?" In each case he had a word, and a useful hint with regard to diet, climate, and other matters pertaining to a military hospital.

The promptness of this inspection shows the character of Gen. WOOL. When told, on his inquiring for him, that Dr. CUYLER, the Medical Director of this Department of the Army was necessarily absent attending to his duty inspecting the camp hospitals, "That's right!" said the General, "that's right. They should be carefully looked after, with regularity." "We make it a point of duty to visit them twice a week, Sir," said Dr. SMITH. "Very well," added the General, "I am glad to hear it. I know Dr. CUYLER, well."

It was now becoming dark, and one of the attendants brought us candles. The General passed on to another wing, and then, pausing a moment, "Halt!" said he, "we can't do justice to all the hospital to-night. Let us take another day for a further inspection, and do it as it should be done."

The two Generals then retired, amid the good wishes of all who had witnessed this unexpected, modest and soldierly visit of the second officer in command in the United States Army.

The deficiencies in the uniforms, arms and knapsacks of the New-York Tenth were noticed by Gen. WOOL, but he treated them with all a true soldier's tact and skill. It was understood that the new and handsome uniforms of this regiment are now on the way to Fortress Monroe. The men are steadily improving in discipline, and well equipped, will soon be much advanced in their position.

All around the garrison and camps there are evident signs of improved order. The sentries are more particular, and the officers more cautious. Twice a week, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, the fortress band plays on the parade ground. There is more etiquette. A conviction of duty is augmented. War and battle are looked upon as beginning to be more systematized, and a speedy struggle in the field looked forward to, as likely to occur at any moment.

The suggestions thrown out in the editorials of the TIMES with regard to offensive movements on the seaboard of the enemy strike us at Fortress Monroe with great force. That is what is wanted—not to be drawn into a Manassas Gap, a Laodicean Strait, by a masked enemy; not to meet secession and treason where they are strong, on their own chosen ground; but to fall on them in the rear, to sweep down on their weak points on the seaboard, and by judicious, persevering, courageous strategy, end the war and disunion together.

NEPTUNE.

LATEST FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Saturday, August 24,
via BALTIMORE, Sunday, August 25.

The *Quaker City* has been purchased by the Government, and after undergoing repairs at Old Point she will resume her position off the Capes.

The sloop-of-war *Savannah* is at Newport's News, blockading the James River.

The *Pembroke* has arrived from Boston, and will at once take part in the blockade.

The twenty-three Confederate prisoners will not be sent to Norfolk before Tuesday.

THE ARMS FROM KENTUCKY.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows:

"It is believed by the Union men in Kentucky that the arms provided for the Unionists of East Tennessee can now be forwarded to their destination, and that there will be no opposition to it in Kentucky. But it is said that the Secessionists will command the passes leading into the State, and that war will begin at once on the border. Senator ANDREW JOHNSON has said, as reported, that he will not return home without an army, and will probably have one under the command of Gen. ANDERSON."

THE DANGER IN KENTUCKY.

The following warning to the Union men of Kentucky, which we find in the Louisville *Journal*, is worthy of attention elsewhere:

"Union men! We know that you have struggled earnestly and honestly with the secession party of Kentucky. You have quietly submitted to outrage after outrage from Secessionists, both within and without your State. You have submitted to the persecution of your brethren in Southern Kentucky. You have succeeded in three elections within the last four months, by overwhelming majorities. The people have sustained you. Secessionists are for subjugating Union men in the seceded States for refusing to submit to the will of a majority, but they are unwilling to submit to the voice of the people here. They agitate, and agitate, and agitate, notwithstanding their odious doctrines have been repudiated time and again. They do not intend to rest satisfied until they succeed in bringing civil war to your homes and firesides. They have entered upon a system of bullying and bravado. They have announced that Union men of Kentucky shall not receive arms from the Government. They have announced that Kentuckians shall not rally under the flag of their country, upon their own soil, for their self-defence. They are instigating the burning of railroad bridges and the tearing up of railway cars. Their purpose, if unchecked, is to institute a reign of terror, and thereby overcome the brave and loyal Union men of Kentucky. Will you quietly submit to it? Will you permit to be established in this State such military despotism and terrorism as exist over your brethren in the seceding State? We imagine that we can hear a universal No! shouted by all the Union men in Kentucky. We feel that you are worthy sons of the 'dark and bloody ground.' We say to you, then, that you are passing through a fearful crisis. Fiends and devils in human shape are plotting your ruin and subjugation. They are laying their plans to have Confederate soldiers in the employ of King JEFF. DAVIS introduced into this State. Awake! Arouse! and prepare to meet the invader! Give not an inch to the conspirators in your midst, for the more you give the more they will advance! Meet them at the threshold if they dare interfere with the exercise of any constitutional right which you possess. Every man of you to his post, and while you will not invade any sister State, if war is tendered to you accept it fearlessly, and if your State is invaded welcome the invaders 'with bloody hands to hospitable graves.' We do not desire unnecessarily to alarm you, but we tell you that we understand the movements of this Secession Party. There is danger ahead. Be not taken unawares. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty!

TENNESSEE REFUGEES IN KENTUCKY.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.

DANVILLE, Ky., Tuesday, Aug. 20, 1861.

On yesterday, at noon, 214 East Tennesseeans, refugees from Southern tyranny, passed through Danville. Their progress was not that of loud huzzas and acclamations, for spectator and refugee were filled with emotions too deep for utterance. Escorted by a large number of citizens, they marched in silence through the streets to the Seminary yard, where a bountiful dinner was prepared by the generous hospitality of the citizens for their benefit. Not a shout greeted them, but the mingled indignation and astonishment that paled the cheeks of loyal men and women, when they beheld this evidence of the tyranny of the Southern Confederacy, spoke volumes in behalf of Union and Liberty. The privations that these men had undergone in making their escape, was clearly shown by the worn and tattered appearance of their clothing. Nearly all the men without coats—some with bare shreds of shirts—others with pants worn threadbare—while some were even without shoes. Many of them had their guns with them, which they had managed to preserve from the vigilance of the patrols which were daily marching up and down the Tennessee border to prevent such escapes. They had been compelled to either acknowledge the authority of the Southern Confederacy, or seek safety in flight. Like noble and true patriots they preferred the latter, and bidding a last adieu to parents, wives and children, they took to the bushes and fled to Kentucky. *Every one had fled in the night.* Some of them were men of property, but expressed fears that it would be taken from their wives and children whom they had left behind, and appropriated to the benefit of JEFF. DAVIS' Army. Said an old man, who addressed the crowd after they had eaten heartily, "they told me I must support JEFF. DAVIS, or leave the country. I fled through the mountains to old Kentucky. For sixty years I have looked up to them Stars and Stripes, (pointing to the banner,) and if the Lord lets me, I intend to look up to them for sixty years longer." It was rustic language, but it came from as true and patriotic a heart as e'er beat in human bosom. Some of these poor fellows were deeply affected, and unable from their emotions and choked utterance to say more than that they had left wife, and home, and children.

THE EXPERIENCE OF A DESERTER.

From the Washington Star.

There is now at the Central Guard-house, in this city, a man by the name of AUGUSTINE JOHNSON, who was formerly a citizen of Steubenville, Ohio, where he has, or had a few months since, a mother and four children living. In the last four months his experiences have not been of the most agreeable kind, as will be seen on reading the following narrative of his adventures during that time. He is quite intelligent, and gave us this morning a detailed account of his "moving accidents by flood and field," his "hair-breadth 'scapes," &c., from which we condense the following statement:

Early last Spring, he embarked on a flat-boat for New-Orleans, where he arrived after a trip abounding with the usual incidents of life on the river. On the 25th day of April last, he and many Northern men were impressed into the rebel service. To distinguish these Northern VOLUNTEERS from the chivalry, their heads were closely shaved, so that they might be easily spotted. It was Mr. JOHNSON'S fate to fall into the First Special Battalion of New-Orleans, Maj. WHEAT commanding. After much suffering for want of proper food and clothing, the battalion found themselves at Manassas Junction, Mr. J. suffering more than his comrades, because he was suspected on account of his Northern birth. We omit an account of many painful incidents and come at once to the battle of "Stone Bridge," or "Bull Run." Maj. WHEAT'S Battalion was stationed on the extreme left—our extreme right. Near him was a South Carolina regiment under cover of the pines, separated by an open space from the National infantry, also under cover. Major WHEAT advanced his men into this open space and was fired on by the South Carolina regiment. Somewhat confused by this unexpected attack from friends, the battalion wavered, and a deadly fire was then poured in by the National troops, Major WHEAT being the first to fall. The loss of life by that fire was terrible. Near Mr. JOHNSON were two other Northern men. One of them, DAVID VANCE, of Philadelphia, was instantly killed. The other, a comrade and warm friend of JOHNSON'S, an Illinoisian, named JAMES H. HUTCHINSON, was shot under the eye. He was in such agony that JOHNSON carried him from the field a long way to the hospital, occasionally resting with the wounded man's head on his lap. After taking his friend to the hospital, he thought the time had come to try an escape, as in the confusion there were no pickets out. He took his gun and started westward, up a ravine. After getting a considerable distance from the battle-field, he threw away his gun and cartridge-box. The uniform of the battalion was cotton pants of the mixed color known as pepper-and-salt, and a red shirt. Under this red shirt JOHNSON had a checked cotton shirt. He now changed these, by putting the checked shirt outside and the red one under, expecting instant death if he was arrested as a deserter. He heard the firing all day on Sunday, and traveled away from it in a northwest direction. At night he took two shocks of wheat and made a bed, on which he slept soundly, and was awakened by the rain on Monday morning. He shortly afterwards reached a Quaker settlement in Loudon County, where he found a haven of rest, being kindly taken care of for some weeks. Being anxious to reach his home, he left Loudon on Friday last and came by way of Harper's Ferry to this city, where he is waiting for a pass to enable him to go over the roads without interruption, he having no funds to defray his expenses by railroad.

Mr. JOHNSON says he did not receive one cent of pay whilst in the Confederate service. He says that Loudon County is devastated, as if it had been overrun by locusts. The horses and wagons have all been seized, and the grain and other provisions carried off, barely leaving temporary subsistence for the old people and children left at home.

THE RHODE ISLAND REGIMENTS.

Gov. SPRAGUE has transmitted to Gen. BURNSIDE the resolutions adopted by the General Assembly, accompanying them with the following letter:

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND, ETC.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
PROVIDENCE, Wednesday, Aug. 21, 1861.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, late Colonel Commanding First Regiment R. I. S. M.:

SIR: I herewith transmit to you the resolutions of thanks to yourself and the officers and men late under your command, passed by the General Assembly at their recent session. It gives me pleasure to convey this testimonial of their appreciation of the services of yourself and your gallant regiment, and request you to communicate the same to your officers and men. The people of Rhode Island will long remember your services to them and to our common country. No man, I believe, in the history of the State, has in so short a time more firmly entwined himself around the hearts of our people than yourself.

I take this opportunity to tender to you my sincere thanks for the cordial and patriotic spirit which has actuated you in all our intercourse since the commencement of this war.

Wishing you every success in the new position to which you have been called, I have the honor to be

Your friend and obedient servant,
WM. SPRAGUE.

Gen. BURNSIDE, in presenting the resolutions to the officers and men of his former command, says:

To the Officers and Soldiers of the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia:

COMRADES: I have great pleasure in transmitting to you, through the public Press, the resolutions which were passed at the recent session of the General Assembly of our State, and communicated to me by His Excellency the Governor, in acknowledgment of your services in the camp and the field. I feel that you have well deserved this honor. By your ready compliance with my wishes and your prompt obedience to my orders, you have won my sincerest esteem. By your brave endurance of fatigue, hardship and peril, and by your gallantry upon the battle-field, you have gained the grateful regard of your fellow-citizens. The State, acting through its proper authorities, recognizes the value of your services, and places among its archives its estimate of your worth. It is gratifying for me to mention that His Excellency the Governor has uniformly expressed these opinions respecting your bearing, and has given his hearty concurrence to my arrangements for you in the camp, upon the march, and in the dispositions of battle.

I address these few words to you upon the eve of my departure for a distant scene of duty. I shall bear with me from this State the most kindly remembrances of the generosity and confidence of my fellow-citizens. Whatever may be my future fortunes, and wherever my future career may be led, I shall always consider it as the highest privilege that I have had the honor to command the First Regiment Rhode Island Detached Militia.

A. E. BURNSIDE.

ABOUT THESE HANDCUFFS.

The following is from the Louisville *Journal*:

"Our neighbor of the *Courier* has a pair of handcuffs (what an article to be *kept on hand* by a gentleman!) presented to him, we understand, by the keeper and manager of Blind Tom, the little musical nigger.

It has been stated in all of the secession papers, that the Confederate Army, at the battle of Manassas, captured three wagons, loaded with 32,000 of these handcuffs, and the *Courier* office exhibits a specimen in proof of the truth of the statement. Now to stamp the whole story as base, it may be well to consider the weight of each handcuff—certainly not less than a pound. Supposing that to be the weight, 32,000 cuffs would weigh 32,000 pounds; and, as Army wagons never load over 800 pounds, *it will take forty wagons to carry them!* That will do."

FROM PENSACOLA.

Correspondence of the Atlanta (Ga.) Intelligencer.

CAMP WALKER, near Pensacola, Aug. 4, 1861.

Last night, at 12 o'clock, while our troops were all in the sweet embrace of Morpheus, save the sentinels, we were aroused by the long roll—which is a call for every one to rise from his plank, blanket, or perhaps out of the sand. "The blind, lame and halt," all soon, with their ready guns and accoutrements, were in lines, and from what I can learn, all were ready and willing, only fearing that it would terminate as it did—"a flash in the pan." On inquiry, I find that the poor miserable hirelings, being tortured so very much by musquetoes and flies, wanted to get rid of the pest for a few moments, consequently they hitched on some seven or eight schooners to a steamboat, and approached in gun-shot of our wharf, whereupon the long roll was sounded, and soon it echoed throughout the vicinity of Warrington.

My humble opinion is that they wanted to attract more of our attention to the Navy-yard, or try to make Gen. BRAGG believe that they will attempt at landing troops in the Navy-yard, and make one grand effort at East Pass and at Perdido; the former being about forty miles above, and the latter ten miles below. When such a landing is effected, they would at once march in on us on the rear.

They are now, agreeable to the report of a late deserter, in rather a slim "predicament," as the yellow fever has made its appearance in their gloomy midst. And BILLY WILSON'S cut-throats have everything portable in the fort, and have been removed about one and a half miles below.

All the deserters concur in saying that 800 of their regiment would come over if they could, and they have only 2,200 men on Santa Rosa, and three batteries.

Gen. W. WALKER, who has for some time been in command of a part of the forces, saw that he could not get into a fight, and left for the Old Dominion. Col. WOOD, of Alabama, now acts in the absence of Col. CLAYTON, of the same State, who is his senior officer, and will take command on his return. If Gen. WALKER was in command of the troops here, some member of this battalion could write you by 48 hours of another victory, and Fort Pickens would be Uncle JEFF'S.

W. J. P.

LETTER FROM MYRA CLARK GAINES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Aug. 13, 1861.

To the Editors of the Baltimore Exchange:

My attention has been recently called to several newspaper notices, in reference to my late visit South, wherein I am made to give utterance to certain opinions with regard to the state of things there.

Deeming it due to truth, to the South, and to myself, I unhesitatingly deny all such statements, and ask of you a place in your paper for this prompt and unequivocal denial. So far from saying as *reported*, I am *forced to add* that the reverse is the truth, to wit: That I never saw so united a people, or a more resolute and determined a soldiery, and that, so far as I saw and heard, I had no doubt but they would stand by their opinion to the last, and would sooner perish than be subdued. These were the sentiments that met me *everywhere* through my journey South, as I frankly stated to my friends since my arrival here, in answer to their inquiries.

Very respectfully, MYRA CLARK GAINES.

THE LAW EXPLAINED.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX, of Indiana, in his paper, the South Bend *Register*, explains the recent alterations of the law in relation to the pay of volunteers, and some other matters of interest.

"This raises the pay of the volunteers and regulars from $11 up to $13 per month. There is, in addition, an allowance for clothing of $3 50 per month, or $42 per year, which, if not expended, is paid in cash to the soldier; and, at the end of the war, $100 bounty in cash. No bounty land law has yet passed, but it is quite certain that one will be passed for the soldiers for the war, securing to each one of them a home.

No law passed giving a bounty of $30 to the three months' soldiers who reënlist for the war. At one time, it was favorably voted on in the House, but was not concurred in by the Senate, and the joint Committee of Conference, which settled the disagreeing votes of the two Houses, dropped it, on the ground that it would make an invidious distinction in the enlistments for the regiments for the war.

Another law passed, requiring all enlistments for the regular Army, from July 1, 1861, to Dec. 31, 1862, to be for three years instead of five, and regulars to receive the same pay and bounty as volunteers. After Jan. 1, 1863, enlistments of regulars are to be for five years as heretofore.

GEN. LANE AT HOME.

Gen. LANE, of Kansas, arrived at Leavenworth on Aug. 15. The *Conservative* gives the following rather incoherent sketch of an address which he made to the citizens:

"He commenced by saying his mother had warned him in boyhood that there was nothing to prevent his success in life but modesty! When he first came here, Kansas was in imminent peril, but the danger then was insignificant, compared with the peril hovering over her now. The hordes of secession are not here now, but they hover upon our border. He came here to raise an army for the defence of our firesides, and all his powers and heart are in the effort. The Government has done much for Kansas. Men have left here to-day to bring 1,000 horses which are in Quincy, for his command; guns, revolvers, sabres and uniforms are now here or on the way, sufficient for his whole brigade. After he has raised the sixth regiment here, he is empowered to organize four regiments of Home Guards. He urged all who could to go into the war. Those who cannot go away, can be armed as Home Guards and get $13 a month for looking after their homes and families. For militia, arms cannot possibly be had.

Kansas has a glorious reputation; it must be sustained. We will not refrain from marching Union armies into Slave States for fear of injuring their institution. He was the last man in the world to catch slaves for traitors. The institution of Slavery will perish with the march of the Union Army, and thank God it is so! He wouldn't march into Missouri or Arkansas to destroy Slavery, but he wouldn't object to seeing a Union army marching in and an army of slaves marching out. If Slavery perishes, the fault is with its friends. We have to choose between our Government and a military despotism based on Slavery.

He believed an ocean should separate the blacks and whites. No two people can live advantageously together without intermarriage; and he didn't propose intermarriage. The oath of allegiance never would be administered to traitors by him. He didn't believe in whipping—better shoot a man than degrade him by flogging, but he would be tempted to flog any of his men who took a prisoner. He urged organization—better arm with pitchforks than nothing. The Kansas Brigade will be armed, equipped and drilled as United States soldiers, and when the enemy meet it they will know that the avenger is at hand. All his political and personal enmity was buried. He offered it a sacrifice to his country.

The General closed amid enthusiastic applause.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

MORTALITY.—Health Officer J. B. JOHNS, M. D., reports 171 deaths in the city of Brooklyn, during the week ending Aug. 24: Men, 22; women, 20; boys, 23; girls, 56; adults, 42; children, 129; under two years of age, 113. Some of the diseases were: Cholera infantum, 56; convulsions, infantile, 16; consumption, 8; marasmus, infantile, 13; teething, 4; scarlet fever, 6; small-pox, 2; diphtheria, 1.

INQUESTS.—Coroner HORTON held inquests on three bodies on Saturday: Mrs. JANE BEARDSLEY, disease of the heart; JOHN KEARNEY, apoplexy, and CATHARINE TERRY, aged three years and six months who resided with her mother at Red Hook Point, her father being in the service of his country at the war. The child fell from the fourth story window, causing her death. Verdicts accordingly.

SURROGATE'S COURT.—The will of SETH CROSBY, of Brooklyn, was admitted to probate during the week.

Non-Arrival of the Hibernian.

FATHER POINT, Sunday, Aug. 25—8 P. M.

There are no signs of the *Hibernian*.

The *Nova-Scotian* passed down at 2.30 this morning. Weather calm and clear.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Aug. 24, 1861.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. Reg	87½	1,000	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	103
26,000	U. S. 6s, '81 . Cou	87½	1,000	D., L. & W. R. 1st M	97
1,000	U. S. 5s, '65	85	4,000	Clev. & T. S. F. Bs.	73
46,000	Trea. 6 ⅌ c. 2 yrs.	97½	100	Mechanics' Bank	85
600	do	97½	25	do	86
7,000	N. Y. St. 6s, '74	102½	30	City Bank	103
5,000	Ohio St. 6s, '70	91¾	6	Amer. Ex. Bank	79
1,000	Ill. Can. Reg. bs.	80	48	Metropolitan Bank	80
2,000	Ill. Ca. Bs., 1860	80	50	Hudson River R.	33¼
15,000	Tenn. State 6s, '90	42¾	50	do s30	33
48,000	do	43	5	Continental Bank	86
1,000	Va. State 6s....s3	51	50	Penn. Coal Co.	76
1,000	do	51¼	125	P. M. S. Co. s30	72
10,000	do c	52	10	do	72
2,000	Ga. State 6s	68	75	do	72½
5,000	do	68¼	100	N. Y. Cent. R. ...s30	73½
500	do	69	400	do	74
2,000	N. C. State 6s	58	1050	Erie Railway	25
10,000	do	57	15	Mich. Central R.	41¼
1,000	do	56	55	Panama Railroad	105¼
1,000	California St. 7s.	76	25	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	64½
42,000	Mo. State 6s	42¼	7	Gale. & Chicago R.	65
5,000	do s10	42¼	200	Cleve. & Tol. R..b30	29¼
10,000	do	42½	425	Chicago & R. I'd R.	41
10,000	do b15	42¾	50	do s30	41½
5,000	do b30	42¾	50	do s10	41½
1,000	E. R. 1st M. B.	103	50	do s30	41
1,000	H. Riv. 3d M. B	78½	100	do c	41¾
4,000	do	78	100	do b30	41¾
6,000	Ill. Cen. R. B.	90	50	do s15	41
10,000	Ch. & N. W. 1st M.	38	50	do b10	41½
1,000	H. & St. J. R. B.	31	50	Chi., Bur. & Q. R. s30	59½

MONDAY, Aug. 26—A. M.

The Trade of the City, and, we may add, the general business of the country, seem to have touched the lowest point of depression, growing out of the Civil War, before the *15th August*. On that day the greatest moral, as well as financial victory of the struggle was happily won by the Finance Minister of the Government and the patriot Bankers of the Atlantic seaboard in Convention in this City. The negotiation of *one hundred and fifty millions* for the support and prosecution of the War, then consummated, has at once lifted the popular confidence in the sterling credit of the Government, and reassured the loyal heart of the nation that means in profusion, as well as men in abundance, are at the ready command of the Executive, to suppress rebellion and reëstablish peace. But beyond this, it has infused not only hope but a healthy and gradually expanding action into Trade, and given new life to the employment of capital. Some of the most careful and ordinarily distrustful moneyed men express the belief that the worst of the War, so far as it affects the business of the country, has been seen, and that its future expenditures, all at home and within the loyal States of the Union, so far from being a much dreaded check upon trade and employment—as at the beginning of a struggle at once sudden to the people, and uncertain in its material consequence—they will contribute to the activity of general business and the profits of manufacturing and agricultural industry. Commerce and the Shipping interest, also, will come in for their share of these advantages, if only from the Naval and blockading movements of the Government, while the transport service, as heretofore, will continue active.

These signs of revival in business are not altogether of a perspective nature. They are now present with us. The last week has added thirty-five millions to the Banking line of this City, as a source of profitable income, the proceeds being placed at once to the credit of the Treasury, to be disbursed in our midst and at the West, for Army and Navy supplies and pay and transportation, the whole of which involve vast contracts and purchases in goods, wares, provisions, equipments &c., all of home make, and affording employment, and through it the means of the more generous support of tens of thousands of our people, all over the country. The week has also witnessed a further improvement in the sales of merchandise, some staple descriptions of which have advanced in price, and thus encouraged new draughts upon the mills and factories of the interior. Even the Import trade is partially reviving, and the Bonded Warehouse is being drawn upon for certain stocks, hitherto unmarketable, of Woolen goods, suitable for Army clothing and for the Fall trade with the West. At the same time, the Export trade and the receipts and sales of Domestic Produce, which had been going on well before the change referred to, continue active, with signs of an early and heavy increase in the supplies of Grain from the West, the business reported from Chicago being the largest ever known in that city, although comparing with an extraordinary movement in August, 1860. The figure of receipts for the week is likely to reach two millions in bushels. The week before it was 1,857,000, comparing with about the heaviest week of last year, 1,648,000 bushels. This large volume of Wheat and Corn is now on the way to the New-York market, where it will meet firm if not advancing prices, the export orders recently at hand indicating a continued inquiry for both French and British account.

The National Loan, guaranteed by the Banks, is now open to the dealers and depositors at Bank, and to the public generally, at the rate of 7.30 ⅌ cent. interest ⅌ annum, in sums of $50 and upward, in the form of three-year Treasury Bonds, with half-yearly coupons attached. We have already published the Circular of the Banks, coöperating with the Treasury, on the facility for subscribing, and now add the Circular of the Sub-Treasurer in this City, to the same effect. The number of applicants on Thursday last, on only a partial understanding of the arrangement, was 30, on Friday 40, and on Saturday 78, in sums varying from $50 to $50,000.

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT TREASURER U. S.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 26, 1861.

Institutions or individuals wishing to subscribe for the three-years 7 3-10 ⅌ cent. United States Treasury Notes can do so at this office, in the following way and upon the following terms:

1. Payment must be made in gold at the time of subscribing. The amount to be paid is the principal of the Notes desired, together with interest on the same at the rate of 1 ⅌ cent. per day on each $50, from the 19th August, (the time fixed for the date of all the Notes, and when interest upon them commences to run,) up to the time when the gold is paid. Where the subscriber resides out of the City, and has no agent in New-York, he may make payment by draft payable here in favor of JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer United States, which draft must be for the principal and the interest as above, from the said 19th of August up to the day of its collection.

2. Upon the receipt of payment, a certificate in duplicate will be given or sent, the original of which certificate must be forwarded to the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, together with a letter specifying in what denominations the notes are desired. The denominations issued will be $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000. The notes will then be sent from the Department in Washington to any address requested as soon as they are ready, which will in no case be earlier than the 10th of September. The duplicate certificate is to be retained by the party subscribing, as a voucher.

3. The notes will be made to the order of the party named in the certificate of deposit. They will have semi-annual interest coupons attached, payable when due at the Treasury at Washington, or at the office of any of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States. These coupons can be collected without the production of the notes themselves. The last coupon will be paid with the note.

4. These notes may be exchanged at any time before or at the maturity thereof for an equivalent amount of United States 6 ⅌ cent. bonds, having twenty years to run. This, however, can only be done when they are presented in sums not less than $500.

JOHN J. CISCO, Assistant Treasurer, U. S.

The arrangements of the Committee on Treasury Bonds for the Associated Banks may not have been completed in season to have the Bank return of this afternoon show the full effect of the recent negotiation. We therefore state, on information derived from proper sources, that under the order of the Association, as reported by the Committee, the sum of $35,000,000, apportioned per capital, as heretofore published, will be added to the line of Loans and Discounts, as from the 19th of August, the whole of the Treasury Bonds carrying interest from that date. At the same time $31,500,000 is placed in the line of Deposits to the credit of the Treasury of the United States. Upon this deposit no interest is allowed, the Bonds deriving all the accepted interest on the Treasury Bonds subscribed for by the public through Bank or Sub-Treasury from the 19th August to the time of subscription. The amounts thus disposed of are taken, of course, from the line of Loans and Discounts, as reported, and where the moneys have gone directly into the Treasury through Mr. CISCO, it is charged off the Deposit line. When heavy drafts are made on the Bank Association, and apportioned to be paid by the several Banks, the latter have the right to pay in, as cash, such overdue 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes, or 60-day Treasury Notes due in September, as they may hold and elect to have reimbursed. On the second $35,000,000 in October they will also have the option of paying in as cash any of the two-year 6 ⅌ cents. now selling in the market at 97½ ⅌ cent. It is understood that the New-York Banks hold under discount about $10,000,000 in overdue and 60-day Treasury Notes which, being paid in on account of the recent negotiation, would of course reduce to this amount, the present apparent increase in Loans and Discounts. But until the Banks holding such Notes elect to do so, they are in the receipt of interest on both the old and new investment, while the proceeds of the latter, for the most part, stand to the credit of the Treasury on their own books, only 10 ⅌ cent. in Specie or $3,500,000 being thus far paid over.

During the last week, the mercantile or ordinary Discounts at Bank were again reduced by payments on maturing paper, without renewal, about $1,000,000, and the Deposit line, exclusive of the Treasury credit, would probably also show a partial reduction. From the Specie average of last week, $3,500,000 was paid into the Treasury, while about $1,000,000 was gained to the average from various sources, exclusive of the California arrival, which, without counting in last week's statement, will make the average a rising one. Under the foregoing explanations, the return this afternoon should show about as follows, as compared with last Monday:

APPROXIMATE MOVEMENT SINCE AUG. 19.

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Aug. 17	$108,717,000	$49,733,000	$92,046,000
Aug. 24	142,717,000	47,233,000	123,546,000
Difference	$34,000,000	$2,500,000	$31,500,000

As intimated above, it is doubtful whether the plan of keeping the Government account was adopted and generally understood in season to come into the official return this afternoon, but the above figures, we have reason to believe, represent very nearly the actual condition of the movement at the close of the week. By the Clearing-house standard of 25 ⅌ cent., the present enlarged line of Deposits should require a Specie average of $30,875,000, whereas the present average is rising $47,000,000, so that a further credit of $70,000,000, or the entire October and December options might be placed to the credit of the Government, without infringing the standard of security adopted by the Associated Banks when the present political troubles broke out last November. We annex the maximum and minimum movement since the 21st of November, when the Associated Banks made themselves *practically* ONE *corporation* in the Clearing-house:

	Loans.	Specie.	Deposits.
Dec. 25	$132,152,000	$20,326,000	$83,214,[illegible]
Aug. 17	108,717,000	49,733,000	92,046,000
Aug. 24	142,717,000	47,233,000	123,546,[illegible]

The Import entries of the past week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,100,280, against $6,497,791 same week last season. The Export clearances of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods amount to $1,696,819, against $1,745,141 same week last season. No export clearances of specie are reported. The same week last year showed an Export of $1,864,031. The arrivals of English Gold during the week are $118,000 direct, and $140,000 *via* Boston, and from California $1,176,000.

The Trade returns for seven months of the calendar year at the Port of New-York, as returned by the Custom-house, and published in our paper in tabular form, a few days ago, report the Import entries of Foreign Merchandise, exclusive of Bullion, from Jan. 1 to July 31, as.......$85,891,000

Add four weeks in August	6,146,353
Total since Jan. 1	$92,037,353
Against same time last year	158,137,855
Decreased Import since 1st January	$66,100,502

The same tables make the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign articles reëxported, from Jan. 1 to July 31.......$76,619,000

Add four weeks in August	7,612,795
Total clearances since Jan. 1	$84,231,795
Against same time last year	57,402,773
Increased Exports since Jan. 1	26,829,022

The Exports of Specie from New-York

from Jan. 1 to present date, 1861, are	$3,261,000
Against same time, 1860	34,552,000
Decreased Export of Specie since Jan. 1	$31,291,000

The Receipts of Foreign Gold and Silver, and of Gold from California, at New-York, and at Boston for New-York account, since Jan. 1, are about as follows:

Foreign Gold entered at New-York	$33,483,000
Foreign Gold entered at Boston	7,536,000
California Gold at New-York	23,426,000
Total income of Gold since Jan. 1	$64,445,000

Against same time, 1860:

From California	$22,490,000	
From abroad	751,000	$23,241,000
Increased receipts since Jan. 1		$41,204,000

COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE FOR THE WEEK.

New 6 ⅌ cent. Stock of U. S. of 1861	88¾@88
Two years 6 ⅌ cent. Treasury Notes	97¾@97½
New-York Central	73¼@72½@74½@73¾
New-York and Erie	26¾@25
Reading	35¾@35
Rock Island	38¾@41¼@40¾
Michigan Guaranteed	28¾@28¾
Michigan Southern	14@13¾
Michigan Central	41¼@41½
Toledo	28½@29¾
Galena	64¾@65½@65¼
Illinois Central	63¼@64¾
Panama	107@108½
Pacific Mail	70¾@72½
Missouris	43@41½@42½@42¼
Virginias	54¼@52
Tennessees	43@42¼@43
Hudson River	33@33¾
Harlem Preferred	25@25
Burlington and Quincy	57@59½
Harlem, Common	10¼@10¼

The dealings on the Stock Exchange opened weak on Monday last, and for a day or two some use was made of the public concern in regard to the security of the Capital, growing out of the urgent order of the Secretary of War to move forward the new reinforcements. But as this was dispelled by subsequent advices and explanations, the market assumed more steadiness, and the Share list was firmer in price and more active in speculation. The principal interest of the week was in New-York Central, the transfers of which reopened on Friday after the payment of the August dividend, and in Rock Island and Galena. The speculative movement in Rock Island was quite sudden and vigorous, and nearly 3 ⅌ cent. was added to the market price in as many days. The Bulls also had the advantage in New-York Central through from no particular scarcity of the Stock on the opening of the books of transfer, but because they had bought heavily at from 73½ to 73¾ dividend off. In Galena, the sales were not important in amount, though considerable opposition is made to the advance in the Stock, from the circumstance that 3,000 or 4,800 Shares were sold *short* a few weeks ago to mature early in September at lower figures than the present, while from the steady confidence with which the great bulk of the capital is held out of the market by the Shareholders, there is only a moderate amount on the Street for the use of the Brokers. The recent buyers we understand are also governed somewhat by the expectation that the January dividend will embrace the whole net earnings of the year, by reason of the successful renewal in advance, at about par, of the $412,000 first mortgage maturing in 1862. The doubt on this point, it is known, induced the managers to make no partial division of the profits of the year in July. The State Stocks have fluctuated from day to day, mainly on the supply from the West. Virginias and North Carolinas were easier at the close of the week; Tennessees somewhat firmer on a large order (for about $100,000) which appeared through a prominent buyer on Saturday, and Missouris steady 42½@42¾ ⅌ cent., after selling down to 41½@41¾ ⅌ cent. The old National Stocks are a fraction lower than the best price of the week before, owing, in part, to the diversion of public attention to the 7.30 ⅌ cent. three-year Treasury Bonds. The two-year Treasury Notes, 6 ⅌ cent., which are receivable for Customs, and will be contertible into 7.30 ⅌ cents after 15th October, under the option reserved by the Associated Banks, closed steady at 97½ ⅌ cent. The general market left off steady on Saturday afternoon.

There was increased bidding in the Bank shares, which closed as follows:

New-York	90¾	Mercantile	[illegible]
Mechanics'	85	American Exchange	[illegible]
City	104	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics' & Traders'	102	Citizens'	[illegible]
National	80	Market	[illegible]
State of New-York	76¾	Corn Exchange	[illegible]
Commerce	77	Continental	[illegible]
Mechanics' B'kg. Asso.	70	Commonwealth	65
Broadway	100		

The following was the last bidding for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Central sixes	91	Illinois Cen. 7 ⅌ c. '75	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '64	100	T. H. & A. firsts 7 ⅌ c.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cent. sevens, '76	100¼	T. H. & A. seconds, 8 ⅌ c. '70	[illegible]
N. Y. C. sevens, cnv't '76	100¼	L. C. & Mil. L. Gt. Bds.	[illegible]
Erie firsts, '68	103	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, '59	100	C. & N. W. firsts, 2d s.	[illegible]
Erie seconds, extended	100	C. & N. W. seconds	[illegible]
Erie thirds, '83	85	Han. & St. Jo. firsts	[illegible]
Buf., N. Y. & Erie 1sts.	70	N. J. Cent. firsts	102¾
Hudson firsts, '69	102½	Galena & Chicago firsts	97
Hudson thirds, '75	78	Gal. & Chi. seconds	[illegible]
Hudson Convs, '67	69	Mil. & P. DuChien firsts	[illegible]
Harlem seconds, '64	90	Clev. & Tol. firsts, s. f.	[illegible]
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. firsts	75	C. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c.	[illegible]
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. seconds	59	South Carolina sixes	[illegible]
M. So. 7 ⅌ c. Assent. B.	50		
N. Indiana firsts	75		

The well-known Domestic Commission firm of STURGIS, SHAW & Co., have opened the new stores Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway, for jobbing by the piece or package, on the *cash principle*; the adoption of which by a number of our leading jobbers and City tradesmen, since the War crisis, is rapidly reducing the volume of mercantile paper usually made in anticipation of the Fall business.

Markets by Telegraph.

OSWEGO, Saturday, Aug. 24.

FLOUR unsettled, but without change. WHEAT dull; sales last night 9,000 bushels No. 1 Chicago Spring, at 93c.; to-day, 1,500 bushels do., at 92c. CORN lower, nominally at 40c. for Illinois; sales 7,000 bushels on private terms, and 6,800 bushels heated at 35c. Other Grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS firm, with an advance of 1c. on Grain; Wheat, [illegible]; Corn, [illegible] to New-York. *Lake Imports*—[illegible] bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—1,400 bbls. Flour, 100 bushels Wheat, 16,[illegible] bushels Corn.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

	Leaves	For	
Canada	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
City of Washingt'n	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. [illegible]
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. [illegible]
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]
Bohemian	Liverpool	[illegible]	[illegible]
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	[illegible]

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. [illegible]
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Arago	New-York	Southampton	Sept. [illegible]
John Bell	Quebec	Glasgow	Sept. 17
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]
Africa	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. [illegible]

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.......5 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 5 18 | Sun sets.... 6 46 | Moon rises... 9 12
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11 06 | Gov. Island.11 55 | Hell Gate.... 1 17

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 25.

Arrived.

U. S. transport City of New-York, Mott, Washington, D. C. via Hampton Roads 25 hours. On the 24th, at 2 P. M., off Henlopen, passed the transport George Osgood, hence for Washington; same day, at noon, off Fenwick's Island, passed ship Red Wing, bound north; same time, saw steamer E. Soler, (or Worcester,) steering S. by E.

U. S. revenue-cutter Henrietta, Lieutenant James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Commander, from a cruise.

Steamship Delaware, Johnson, Philadelphia and Cape May, with mdse. and passengers for Frederick Rooker.

Steamer Petrel, Young, Providence, with mdse. for E. Bynner.

Brig New Globe, Tarr, Providence, 2 ds.
Schr. West Gleam, Tarr, Rockport, 3 ds., with fish.
Schr. Ann M. Edwards, Edwards, Elizabethport, with coal, for Warren.
Schr. M. A. Gould, Thilbrock, Dighton, in ballast.
Schr. E. A. Barnes, Bentworth, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. H. W. Benedict, Burgess, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Connecticut, Deal, Dighton, in ballast.
Schr. Rebecca & Elizabeth, Brown, Northport, 2 ds.
Schr. T. Benedict, Goldsmith, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.
Schr. S. McDonald, Kelley, New-Bedford, with oil, for Albany.
Schr. R. S. Dean, Cook, Taunton, 3 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Albion, Holbrook, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Charity, Fowler, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Silas Wright, Adams, Providence, 2 ds., ballast.
Schr. Rosina, Hunt, Providence, 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. Mary Elmer, Baxter, Boston, 3 ds., with mdse.
Schr. Josiah Achorn, Ames, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Tomah, Thompson, Branford, in ballast.
Schr. William Butman, Smart, Bangor, 5 ds., with lumber, to James K. Wood.
Schr. Warrior, Crockett, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. M. Marcy, Smith, Newport.
Schr. Leander, Gardner, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. John Adams, Hatch, Rockland, 4 ds., with lime.
Schr. Alabama, Hall, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Hampton, Hartt, East Chester, in ballast.
Schr. Wakefield, Haswell, Newport, in ballast.
Schr. Mary & Eliza, Benjamin, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Bugbee, Taunton, 2 ds., in ballast.
Schr. M. A. Bromley, Henry, New-Haven, in ballast.
Schr. Sea Bird, Chase, Fall River, in ballast.
Schr. Chief, Norris, Barnstable, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Susan and Jane, Torry, Norwalk, in ballast.
Schr. Emma, McGuire, Calais, 5 ds., with laths, to G. Boardman.
Schr. Ann P. Salter, Fisk, Wareham, 2 ds., with nails.
Schr. Emma, (Br.,) Clark, New-Haven, 2 ds., in ballast.

BELOW—Ship Galena, Leavitt, Havre, July 12, to William Nelson & Sons; brig St. Agnes, (Br.,) of Halifax.

SAILED—U. S. steamer Connecticut.

WIND—During the day from NNE. to S.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SELECT FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 30 West 25th-st., opposite Trinity Chapel.
This school, under the direction of Mlle. Rostan, of Paris, will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 17. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested, as the pupils will find it for their advantage to be present the first day.
The Course of Instruction is thorough, comprehensive and systematic, and designed to combine an accomplished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to Music, Drawing and Painting, and all the classes are under the care of able and accomplished Professors and Teachers.
A very limited number of young ladies will be received in the family, and will be welcome to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.
For further information, testimonials, &c., apply to Mlle. ROSTAN, No. 30 West 25th-st.
Circulars sent if desired.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with primary department and Gymnasium, No. 25 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will reopen Sept. 9. French is spoken in the department. Circulars at Lockwood's Bookstore.